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TOPICS OF THE DAY

DOLLARLESS DIPLOMACY FOR MEXICO

IN THE NEW LIGHT shed upon it by the events of last week, President Wilson's Mexican policy now appears, even to the eyes of some of its former critics, in the guise of a "glacial movement" whose goal is the elimination of Huerta and the establishment of constitutional government in Mexico. "It is now perfectly evident that Victoriano Huerta must get out of the Provisional Presidency of Mexico and loosen his grip on the governmental machine," said the Washington *Post* upon the announcement of the plan, and it adds that the Administration will have achieved this result by "patience and an inexorable pressure." This pressure takes the form of financial starvation, a variety of dollarless diplomacy made irresistible by the cooperation of the European Powers. "There are elements in this case which I can not at present discuss, but which make it look to me very much more favorable," said President Wilson to the correspondents at the end of last week, when Americans and foreigners were fleeing from Mexico City in something very like a state of panic before the rumor that a crisis and possible intervention were imminent. At that time Mr. Lind had demanded of Huerta assurance that he would not convene the new and unconstitutionally elected Congress, the dictator had failed to reply within the time specified, and Mr. Lind had left Mexico City and returned to Vera Cruz, this development serving as the signal for a suddenly increased exodus of foreigners.

Prior to this Huerta had declared "absolutely false" all rumors of his readiness to resign, and while in a note to the diplomatic corps in Mexico City he admitted that the election of October 26 was without valid result as far as the offices of President and Vice-President went, he maintained that the Congressional election had met the constitutional requirements. And he pointed out that it was therefore his duty to retain the reins of government until the new Congress convened and provided for another Presidential election. This view, however, President Wilson declined to accept, declaring that the new body was elected under conditions which made its title as little valid as Huerta's. It was about this time that editors and correspondents began to see the real significance of the President's policy, and to admit that it might possibly prove so effective as to end not only all talk of intervention, but even of the less ominous alternative of lifting the embargo against the exportation of arms from the United States for the use of the Constitutionalists.

This policy, which has been variously characterized as a financial blockade, a financial quarantine, and a financial boycott, is a plan, originated by the Wilson Administration and acquiesced in by the chief European Powers that have heavy financial interests in Mexico, to discourage their bankers from making any loans to the Huerta Provisional Government. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, according to the Washington correspondents, shared the conviction that Huerta's power would collapse completely once the channels supplying him with the sinews of war were blocked. This process, however, required a certain amount of time, and the problem in the meantime was to stave off drastic action. With Huerta eliminated, the Administration hopes for conditions which will make possible an election in which all parties will participate and which will place a constitutionally elected man in the Presidency. It is rumored, reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, that Huerta has not funds sufficient to carry his government along for more than thirty days, and that he will then be unable to pay either his soldiers or his civilian employees.

Speaking, it is generally believed, with the authority of the Administration, Senator A. O. Bacon, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, recently emphasized the Government's "inflexible determination" that "Huerta must be eliminated," and went on to say:

"We desire to accomplish this in the speediest way and without extreme measures if possible. Whenever it is fully understood in Mexico, as we ourselves intend and fully understand it here, that this question will be dealt with and determined by the United States alone, and that there will be acquiescence by European governments, the power of Huerta will speedily crumble. Peace will be most speedily established when the hopelessness of the Huerta course is demonstrated and recognized in Mexico."

Curiously enough, it is in the London *Times*—but by way of its Washington correspondence—that we find the most specific and detailed outline of what purports to be President Wilson's program for dealing with the Mexican situation. In this English paper we read:

"1. The United States will insist on the elimination of Huerta and all those closely associated with him from the control of public affairs, and to secure this end will spare no effort and invade Mexico if necessary.

"2. Every endeavor will be made to effect the elimination of Huerta's Administration by financial pressure or, in other words, no steps will be taken to help his Administration to avoid what

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seems to be inevitable bankruptcy. It will be made clear to foreign investors that obligations incurred by the present régime will not be recognized and must become worthless.

"3. If financial pressure prove insufficient to accomplish the end desired, the United States will resort to a blockade of

NOT REASSURING TO A LATE STAYER.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

Mexican ports, thus destroying customs revenues and preventing the importation of munitions of war. In the meantime the possibility that the American Navy shall collect the Mexican customs is being seriously considered.

"4. When the elimination of Huerta is obtained, efforts will be directed to inducing some one acceptable to both factions to assume the Provisional Presidency under the protection of the United States.

"5. President Wilson requires that a general election shall be held and a new Congress and President elected.

"6. It is made clear to all foreign nations that nothing will induce the United States to acquire territory as the result of intervention."

The correspondents find evidence in "a variety of quiet diplomatic activities" that the great Powers abroad are now acting in entire harmony with this Government, and that the purse-strings of Europe have been effectually tied against Huerta. This fact moves the New York *Commercial* to comment on the "almost uncanny luck" that comes to the rescue of Mr. Bryan in his new rôle of diplomatist. Thus we read:

"The latest lie told to make trouble for the Federal Administration was that Great Britain and France were about to support the claims of their concessionaires in Mexico without waiting longer for the United States to move. Last Monday the stock market began to break badly on this sort of news. But all was changed overnight, and Mr. Bryan once more comes to the surface as the wisest of Secretaries of State.

"At the Lord Mayor's banquet, in London, Herbert H. Asquith, Premier of Great Britain, gave solemn assurance that his country would keep its hand off Mexico, in saying: 'It is no part of our duty to prevent or to control civil wars. The utmost we can do is to give what protection is possible on the coast to British subjects and property. There have been rumors that, after the United States had adopted a line of their own in regard to Mexico, we took a line calculated deliberately to thwart America. There is not a vestige of foundation for such a rumor. . . . . .

"France goes even further in supporting Mr. Bryan's policy. The French Government has notified Paris bankers that it will be displeased if they furnish money to the Huerta Administration."

Not the least important feature of President Wilson's uncompromising stand against Huerta, the New York *World* points out, is the warning it conveys to "adventurers of the Huerta type all the way from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn." And it carries a lesson also, we are reminded, for the civilized nations generally, among which there prevails a tendency to show too much courtesy to political cutthroats. Says *The World:*

"The recent elections in Mexico were set aside by Huerta, so far as the Presidency is concerned, because by that act he confirmed his own dictatorship. He has undertaken to hold the same elections valid as to the Congress because he has reasons to believe that the rabble that he may now assemble as a legislature will also confirm his dictatorship.

"President Wilson's dissent from this program is not too emphatic. To recognize a Congress drawn wholly from the camps of a despot and as obedient to him as any of his men-at-arms would be only to give dignity to a pretender already discountenanced and under condemnation. The sentence against Huerta as a pretended President extends to all of the ghastly travesties upon government which Huerta may devise.

"In what other way than this are the desperadoes of Latin America to be suppressed? Encouraged, they follow each other in tragic succession. Recognition by civilization is the high prize for which they always contend. Without that approval they would find little of value in their brigandage. To discourage them even to the point of abandoning them and their countrymen for a season to anarchy is a policy that can not fail of results.

"The President has accomplished a mighty reform outside his own jurisdiction by impressing upon the great Powers the wisdom of this course. There has been among nations a courtesy too fine for mere cutthroats. There has been among business men a rivalry too keen for the favor of common criminals. There has been in diplomacy too much consideration for monsters hastily bedecked in lace and tinsel impudently parading themselves as rulers of men."

President Wilson's plan to drive Huerta from power by cutting off his credit in the money markets of the world, admits the New York *Evening Mail*, "has a better sound than the foolish and frantic talk of armed intervention in Mexican affairs." And in the New York *Press* we read:

"Mexicans themselves no longer retain their confidence in the strength of Huerta as a soldier and as a man. They know he has been weakened by the disaffection among his unpaid soldiers

A CORKING SCHEME.

—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

and by the success of revolutionary 'armies' in defying him as perhaps they never could have defied him if his Government had been promptly recognized by Washington, and if he had been able to borrow the money he needed to pay the soldiers already under arms for him and to enlist still others. They favored the

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MEXICO'S MILITANTS: WOMEN WHO ARE FIGHTING HUERTA IN NORTHERN SONORA.

recognition of Huerta last spring only because he was the strong man. Now that he is the weak man—by very reason of President Wilson's policy—they don't think he could be saved, if the Administration were willing to have him saved.

"That is why President Wilson's policy is now indorsed by virtually everybody in this country. If it was once a question whether he ought to get Huerta out, there isn't a bit of question about it now. He's got to get Huerta out. When he adopted his policy of preventing Huerta from setting up a real government he assumed the responsibility of insuring that anarchy and chaos in Mexico should not be perpetual. That's our national responsibility now, and we can't shift it."

But even with Huerta eliminated, what is the outlook for Mexico? ask many of our editors. "The Mexican problem has really passed beyond Huerta" and is now "a question of providing a decent government after Huerta has gone," remarks the Washington *Post*, which suggests that the latter problem presents incomparably greater difficulties than the former. And in the New York *Times* we read:

"The most serious part of the Mexican problem concerns the immediate succession to Huerta's Government. This country can not be too cautious in its dealings with Carranza, who may be an admirable man of high principles, but has done nothing as yet to justify support. As a leader of a revolution he has been a conspicuous failure, most of the guerrilla warfare of the last seven months having been carried on by unattached bands of marauders. The Washington Administration might suggest the temporary investment of the executive authority in a commission, including men of the quality of Calero, Lascurain, Gamboa, De La Barra, with Francisco Vasquez Gomez and Carranza, until legal elections could be held. If such a commission could satisfy the agrarian classes that the plan of enforced sales of unimproved lands, so long talked about, would at last be carried out and an equitable system of land taxation instituted, it is not unlikely that peace could soon be restored in all the States."

Yet it seems to be on the figure of General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the Constitutionalist forces, that the attention of our journalists chiefly centers in this crisis. Thus when Dr. William Bayard Hale, who is generally regarded as a personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, had a four-hours' conference with Carranza at Nogales at about the same time that Mr. Lind in Mexico City was awaiting Huerta's reply to our Government's demands, a Nogales correspondent of the New York *Tribune* described the meeting as one on whose outcome depended "probably the salvation or destruction of a nation." And the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* informs us that "the conference is interpreted in official circles here as the first open move by the United States to show its interest in the Constitutionalist Government."

Whatever else may be said of Carranza, remarks the Baltimore *News*, he has been a consistent Liberal in Mexican politics. And it goes on to cite the following facts in support of this statement:

"The discoverer of Madero, his first reported act of rebellion came with Madero's being counted out by Porfirio Diaz's election officials. He remained true to Madero after the latter attained the Presidency. And after Madero's death he was one of the few leaders who refused to recognize Huerta's unconstitutional title to the office. Second, at the commencement of the revolt he occupied an inconspicuous position in it. Less than eight months ago he was only a petty chieftain. During that time he has managed to forge his way to the headship of the rebellion.

WOULD THIS BE MORAL SUPPORT?

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

"This, on its face, is a good record, both for fidelity to the Constitution and constitutional rights and as a demonstration of his forcefulness and resourcefulness as a leader of men. But is it enough to warrant our staking upon him and his qualifications the solution of the Mexican problem?"

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$6,000,000 MORE FOR RAILROAD MEN

THO the conductors and trainmen on Eastern railways get but a third of the $18,000,000 wage-increase they asked, and tho the railroad executives, who loudly protested that they were already paying their workers more than they could afford, face an additional yearly outgo of $6,000,000 through the pay-window, newspaper opinion is nevertheless inclined to the view that both sides have reason to be satisfied with the Arbitration Board's "compromise" award. The labor-unions, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, have a settled policy of "demanding more than they have any hope of getting, and relying upon compromise to get as much as they really expect." And we read in the Boston *Transcript* that when President A. B. Garretson, of the Order of Railroad Conductors, learned the result of the arbitrators' deliberations, he "took no pains to conceal his gratification." Railroad officials have some rather hard things to say about a decision which fastens such a heavy burden upon the roads, yet a New York reporter found several of them admitting that they had found a substantial grain of comfort in it. For they hold "that it practically clinched the case of the Eastern roads for an advance of 5 per cent. in freight rates." This thought also occurs to the editorial writers of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, Boston *Transcript*, and many other papers. Even if the railroads begrudge this increase in operating expenses, they may also be thankful, *The Wall Street Journal* observes,

"that the Board has recognized the inevitableness of 'overtime' and refused to penalize the carriers therefor; and that it has laid down the new principle that increased productivity of railroad plants has come from multiplication and development of facilities and 'not to any measurable extent from the labor of conductors and trainmen.' The fact that the Board treats the present increase as the last of an old cycle of advances, instead of the first of a new cycle, is at least an intimation that railroad wages may have reached a level of rest under existing circumstances."

Yet it is to the men that the immediate benefits come, in the shape of thicker pay-envelops. The actual wage advance decreed is thus set forth in tabular form by the Boston *Transcript:*

PASSENGER SERVICE
(RATES PER MILE, CENTS)

	Present Rate	Rate Demanded	Rate Awarded
Conductor	$2.68	$2.90	$2.90
Baggageman	1.58	1.87	1.65
Flagman	1.50	1.80	1.60
Brakeman	1.50	1.74	1.60
THROUGH FREIGHT			
Conductor	$3.63	$4.18	$4.00
Flagman	2.525	2.88	2.67
Brakeman	2.42	2.78	2.67
WAY FREIGHT			
Conductor	$3.97	$4.84	$4.50
Flagman	2.80	3.31	3.00
Brakeman	2.70	3.21	3.00
WORK TRAINS (PER DAY OF 10 HOURS, OR 100 MILES)			
Conductor	$3.63	$4.50	$4.00
Flagman	2.525	3.10	2.67
Brakeman	2.42	3.00	2.87

Each side won several minor points. As an instance of compromise, it is noted that wages in the Eastern territory are standardized with Southern wages, but are not brought up to the level prevailing in the West. Seth Low and John H. Finley, neutral members, cast the deciding votes in most of the findings of the Board, the two representatives of the railroads and the two representatives of the men filing dissenting opinions on the points that went against them.

The award of a wage increase of about 7 per cent., amounting to about $6,000,000 annually, is based primarily upon the increase in the cost of living in the last three years. The arbitrators did not believe themselves called upon to consider the railroads' "high cost of railroading" plea, for the question before them was, to quote the New York *Sun*, "not whether the railroads were in a position to increase wages, but whether the necessities of their employees did not make an increase imperative." Or, in the language of the report:

"This Board believes that it must make its finding as to what is the proper rate of pay to be awarded . . . without any reference to the dilemma in which the railroads are evidently placed by the laws which make it impossible for them to increase freight and passenger rates without the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission or of the railroad commissions of the various States. . . . . .

"The Interstate Commerce Commission and not this Arbitration Board has the duty of determining whether the railroads can earn, in addition to their other fixt charges, without an increase of freight rates, the rates of pay this Board believes to be due at the present time."

But while the Arbitration Board is careful not to commit itself on the question of rates, it has put into the report a paragraph or two which to many an editor read very much like a hint to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will meet next week to consider this problem. To quote the sentences which the newspapers find most significant:

"At the present time a ton of freight is moved in the Eastern territory more than three miles for the value of a two-cent postage-stamp. This is the cheapest railroad service to the shipper to be found on the face of the globe. In the face of such a fact it would be unjust to say that railroad employees must continue to be satisfied only with what can be paid from freight rates as low as this.

"One other factor this Board believes should be called vividly to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The connection between the decrease of hazard and danger to life and limb through the installation of safety appliances, by the substitution of steel for wooden cars, by double tracking, by increasing railroad facilities as railroad business increases, appears to this Board to be direct and not indirect. . . . All of these things cost in the aggregate an immense sum of money. Any policy that would make it impossible for the railroads to command this money would be a profound misfortune to the whole nation."

Most people, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, will sustain the Board's decision to grant the workers' demands for more pay because it costs them more to live. But, it adds, "there is a wide difference between a thing that ought to be done and a thing that can be done. . . . It is comparatively easy for an arbitration board to say you must pay your men 7 per cent. more, but it is not so easy to go out and get that 7 per cent., and still maintain railroad standards and make the improvements and extensions demanded by business and traffic." And *The Sun* sums it all up by asking: "If the high cost of living justifies an increase in wages, does not the high cost of living justify an increase of rates on the part of the railroads?" To this question the press seem to agree that the Interstate Commerce Commission must find an affirmative answer. At least editorials to this general effect appear in the columns of Eastern papers like the New York *Commercial, Journal of Commerce, World, Sun, Times, Tribune, Evening Post*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, and Boston *Transcript*. "If the railroads get this increase," remarks *The Commercial*, "they will be where they were before wages rose."

"If they do not get it, they will be seriously handicapped and the service will suffer from lack of means. In either case the public pays, either through higher freight rates or through defective service. It is all at the expense of outside capital and labor that must pay more without getting anything in return. However, it is satisfactory to know that no excuse for railroad strikes exists any longer in this country."

This is the first wage dispute settled under the Newlands amendment to the Erdman Act, which increased the number of arbitrators from three to six. It would be unwise, thinks *The Wall Street Journal*,

"to draw any hard and fast conclusions as to the superiority of the amended Federal Arbitration Act over its predecessor

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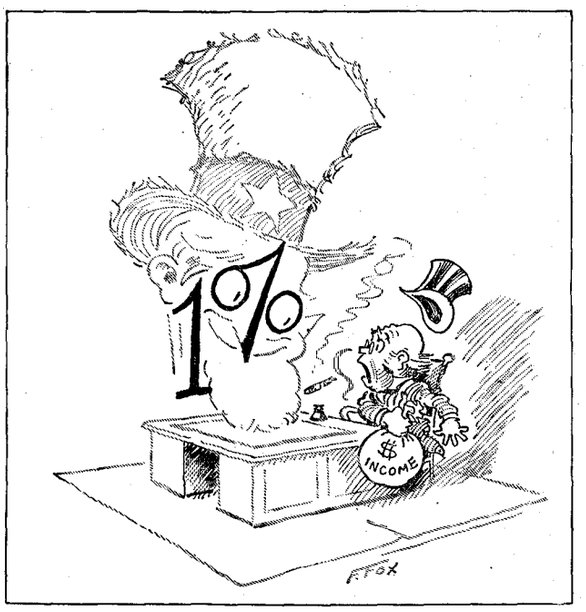

UNCLE SAM BEGINS TO LOOK SOMEWHAT SCARING TO SOME PEOPLE.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post*.

"I THOUGHT MEXICO WAS THE BIG TANGLE."
—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

THE EMBARRASSMENT OF RICHES

from the results of the first arbitration conducted under it. Certain initial difficulties of the present case it did solve, but there is as yet no assurance that similar difficulties will not recur, and otherwise this arbitration resembles those that have gone before. The rule still holds that arbitration of wage controversies is predestined compromise in which one of the parties has much to gain and nothing to lose. An arbitration in which it shall be judged, on a large scale, that the employees are not entitled to any increase of wages remains wholly a matter for the imagination."

PROFIT IN THE PARCEL POST

AN ESTIMATED PROFIT of about $30,000,000 from the operation of the new parcel-post system for the year 1913 is proof to the Philadelphia *Record* that "the system is no longer to be deemed experimental," but "is here to stay." These figures are, of course, as the New York *Times* reminds us, "only a claim." For "the Post-office put it out of its power to prove or even to know the profits when it abolished the parcel stamp and authorized its use for letters." Yet we read in *The Times's* Washington correspondence that the present estimates show just twice the profit that Post-office officials had expected. This will be interesting news to the railroads, which contend that they are entitled to extra remuneration for carrying the mails on account of the operation of the new service, and expect Congress to give heed to their demands at the coming regular session. *The Times* learns "from a reliable quarter"

"that, even assuming that the contention of the railroads was correct, there still would have been a good margin of profit at the end of the calendar year 1913 after the payment of extra remuneration to the roads. If a parcel-post adjustment were made along the lines suggested by some of the railroads, probably not more than $10,000,000 of this $30,000,000 would be due to the railroads as extra pay. The total income from the parcel post for 1913 will be around $80,000,000."

If this is the case, perhaps the public will benefit as well as the railways. The New York *Press* sees no reason why the parcel post should be operated at a profit. And it remarks:

"It is not going to be necessary to impose unreasonably low rates on the railroads or excessively high ones on the public. The time is ripe for such readjustment, at both points, as will give a square deal all around."

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR LINDSEY

THE DISPATCHES tell us that Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Juvenile Court fame, has had another favorable inning in his struggle with "The Beast in the Jungle," as his foes in Denver are collectively called by the crusader and his friends. The other day a committee of three men and two women from the Denver Taxpayers' Association declared groundless the charges of the Woman's Protective League that Judge Lindsey had been too lenient with men found guilty of crimes against young girls and had been absent from his post too much. This, in the opinion of the Washington *Herald*, "completely vindicates Lindsey's court and methods." And in the Denver *Post* we read that "Lindsey's foes are scored by their own committee," and that "the old Beast dies hard—but it dies." Yet later news from the Colorado capital would indicate that the figurative animal is far from dead. While the three men on the committee adhere to their decision, "afterward," says a dispatch to the New York *American*, "it is said the two women yielded to the demands of the 'interests,' which for four months persistently sought to besmirch and ruin Judge Lindsey." The "yielding" alluded to by the *American* correspondent came when, some ten days after the "vindication" was filed, the two women, in a minority report, asked the Taxpayers' Association to recommend that the charges against Lindsey be investigated by a grand jury. The minority report was adopted by a vote of 33 to 19 after what the newspapers describe as a "rough house," which followed charges of falsehood passed between Mrs. R. E. England and the Rev. W. P. Simington, members of the committee. The dispatch to *The American* says there "broke loose a torrent of recrimination, of profanity, of shrieks and threats and tactics which resulted in a call for the police," and "the departure from the hall of many of Lindsey's friends, who were no longer willing to take part in the shameful farce." The Judge's supporters charged that the house had been "packed" with non-members of the association, who were allowed to vote. The original report, which exonerates Judge Lindsey, follows:

Many rumors came to the ears of individuals composing your committee regarding derelictions of duty and wrong decisions of Judge Lindsey, but when asked to submit written reports of the same and evidence in support thereof, none were forthcoming.

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Most of these related to a previous term of office and were decided by other judges, sitting for Judge Lindsey in his absence. The only matter that affects the Taxpayers' Association your committee deemed pertinent is a question of his absence during this term of office, from March, 1913, to September, 1913, for which you have heard his excuses and reasons. Very respectfully submitted,

W. F. Simington,
Bernard Ford,
Mrs. Vassa Replogle,
H. S. Vaughn,
Mrs. R. E. England.

On the day the report was printed the Denver *Post*, with Lindsey leanings, had this to say:

"It is an evidence of the fair-mindedness of the members of the committee and it is a direct rebuke to those anonymous agents hiding behind the Woman's Protective League and the methods they brought with them from the old days when the Beast ruled Denver.

"Never has a judge or court been so covered with slime and mud as Judge Lindsey and the juvenile court have been covered by the circularizing Bates-Whitehead-Curtis Protective League.

"When, on September 15, the committee of three men and two women was appointed by the Taxpayers' Association to investigate Judge Lindsey and probe charges made against the administration of his court, their anti-Lindsey sentiment was acknowledged.

"'We were ready to hear charges against Lindsey,' said Major Vaughn, 'and I told the judge that I would certainly find against him if the evidence warranted. Any number of men and women have appeared before the committee and been glib with their tongues, but when it came to pinning them down with a written signature and asking them to name witnesses who would substantiate their charges—that was another story; they flew out of the room.

"'The judge explained his absences from court at the public meeting of the association, and since no one can be found who will come in the open and fight, we consider the incident closed and Denver is well rid of the turmoil which the Woman's Protective League has stirred up.'

"The Woman's Protective League, consisting of Dr. Elizabeth Bates, Rodney Curtis, former president of the Tramway under the Evans management, and E. K. Whitehead, secretary of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, has been moving heaven and earth to 'get something' on Lindsey. That they have failed and that circulars made up from jail records are not to be relied on in the discussion or disposal of cases in the juvenile court is proved by the finding of the taxpayers' committee.

"'The investigation has served one purpose,' said Major Vaughn; 'it has cleared the atmosphere. Now we can all go to work together for the good of the city.'"

The Denver *News* says some of the members of the Taxpayers' Association are in favor of dissolving the organization because of the fight on Judge Lindsey. This is from *Harper's Weekly:*

"His enemies thought he was sicker than he was. When they found he was able to present his own case, the probabilities of attempting a recall vanished. There never was anything in it but oppression. There never was any doubt in the mind of the awakened and free part of the population of Denver that Ben Lindsey has done more for the welfare of that city and of its inhabitants, and of generations to come, than the city can ever repay. Those who attack him are those who think they profit from a system iniquitous in its essence."

The Judge's enemies have not been given much space in the newspapers, and practically all the editorial comment and most of the news dispatches are favorable to him.

TOURING AT THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPENSE.
Mr. J. Ham Lewis presents Mr. Pinhead, confidential agent, at the Court of Dahomey.
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

MR. PINDELL, OF PEORIA

SCANDALIZED as all the critics and some friends of the Wilson Administration are at the letter said to have been written by Senator Lewis, offering the Russian Ambassadorship to Editor Henry M. Pindell, of the Peoria *Journal*, it also appeals strongly to their sense of humor. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), indeed, "can not recall anything more diverting than the view of Mr. Pindell, of Peoria, being taken up to a high place by the Hon. 'Jim Ham' Lewis and shown a vision of himself hobnobbing with crowned heads while Mrs. Pindell and the little Pindells got 'social positions' and future Pindells acquired the priceless heritage of fame as descendants of an Ambassador to St. Petersburg." The New York *Sun* (Ind.), which would rather see Mr. Bryan Ambassador to the Antipodes than Secretary of State, concludes its editorial on "'Two-Bits' Diplomacy" with the casual remark that "in affairs international, as in matters domestic, if Chautauqua morals are still unexceptionable, Chautauqua manners are as usual—original." Another daily, however, the New York *Globe* (Ind.), sees no reason for gibing at Secretary Bryan, but would rather extend its sympathy to him on having such a friend as Senator James Hamilton Lewis "on his hands," and to President Wilson "on being compelled to keep on terms with a donkey of such braying power." With "one blast," says *The Globe*, "Jim Ham is able to rattle a cool-headed President, to depress a professionally optimistic Secretary of State, to destroy poor Pindell, and to write himself down conclusively as an ass as great in his way as Blease of South Carolina."

It must be admitted, on the other hand, that no signs of panic appear in Secretary Bryan's statement that "malicious misrepresentation" would not interfere with the President's nomination of Mr. Pindell for the Russian Ambassadorship, and that the appointment was made because of the Peorian's "character, his ability, his exceptional fitness for the duties of such a place." The President and the Secretary of State, says Senator Lewis, have been shown the "real" correspondence with Mr. Pindell. For the now famous "Lewis letter," insists the Illinois Senator, is a forgery based upon a discharged employee's memory of the actual correspondence. "The language used and the phraseology," declares Mr. Lewis, are quite "foreign to anything ever used by me." The newspapers, however, printed this letter in good faith, as well as one of earlier date disclosing a motive for the later offer of a post abroad in the reminder to the Peoria editor that he is "the original Wilson man in Illinois" and "must be taken care of." The document, still known as the "Lewis letter" despite the Senator's protests, and still believed authentic by his critics, begins with the explanation that Mr. Pindell could accept the ambassadorship to Russia "and all the honor that goes with the position," and yet not lose "control of nor association with" his newspaper by resigning "in a year—say October 1, 1914." This "irresistibly alluring" epistle, as the New York *Evening Post* calls it, continues:

"There will be no treaties to adjudicate and no political affairs to bother with, for the Administration will see to that for a year, and you would not be tied to St. Petersburg, but would have trips to Berlin and Vienna and the other capitals of Europe, and also Stockholm, and perhaps Copenhagen, and all the attendant delights that go with such trips.

"You would meet with the delightful companionships of the English and other officers connected with the various legations

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at St. Petersburg, and would be socially and officially treated, as my letters to those abroad would serve you.

"I think you have a little daughter. Think what it would mean to her, all the remainder of her life, to say that her father had been Minister to Russia, and of all the honor and prestige that will go with it to the third and fourth generations. . . . . .

"No diplomatic matters will be taken up during your service, and you will have all the honors of having been Ambassador to Russia; but, if you accept this position it must be with the understanding that you will resign on the 1st of October, 1914, and then you will be able to, and no doubt glad to, return to your business interests in Peoria and your paper.

"You will not have to be at the expense of a permanent residence, as are other ambassadors, and you will have in your family forever the honor that must accompany the holding of such a position. And in doing this you will please the President, and also your good friend, Secretary Bryan."

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PERHAPS DISCUSSING AMBASSADORIAL GLORIES.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis, at the reader's left, may be describing the delights of St. Petersburg for the benefit of Mr. Pindell, at the right.

In this country we are "so accustomed to regarding the diplomatic service of the United States as the roosting-place of the *nouveaux riches*, and as the means of paying political debts," observes the New York *Evening Post*, "that we are not surprized at having the real purpose and importance of an ambassadorship so convincingly portrayed." Yet this journalistic friend of the Wilson Administration goes on to ask in all seriousness, "Does not this Pindell case approximate a scandal for the Wilson Administration?" Nor can *The Post* deny that "Mr. Wilson's appointments to the diplomatic service have as a whole been disappointing."

"He came into office in debt to no politicians or bosses, and with a long record of fidelity to the principle of merit in the civil service as the only proper basis for appointment and promotion; yet he seems to have yielded to political pressure much as if he were Taft or McKinley or Roosevelt. The old tradition of the use of the diplomatic offices as party rewards is not yet broken. We do not overlook or fail to give Mr. Wilson credit for such excellent appointments as those of Messrs. Walter Page and Henry Van Dyke. But these are offset by the choice of men like Messrs. Gerard and Penfield, who, whatever their fitness, were latterly chiefly conspicuous for the size of their campaign contributions. . . . .

"Ours is a long-suffering public; it has been accustomed to seeing misfits in our legations abroad and to smiling at the cavortings of those who sought them for social reasons or in order to splurge. But in this case we fancy the public's smile will be a little wry. At least, thinking people everywhere will regret that Woodrow Wilson is not to have the credit of once and for all placing the diplomatic service where it belongs, on a basis commensurate with its dignity and worthy of the country it represents."

With such strong words coming from a consistent supporter of the Administration, we are not surprized to find a chorus of indignation arising from those who are classed among the opposition. They agree with the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) that the Pindell affair "is a disgusting exhibition which will not make the Administration any more popular." The diplomatic service is "getting to be pretty cheap," thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "when an ambassadorship is turned into a bald sinecure." True, notes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), the appointment may now be defeated in the Senate, but, it declares, "Pindell is going to be rejected not because he is unfit and because his nomination was the result of a discreditable deal, but because he and the egregious 'Jim Ham' got found out."

So runs the editorial criticism evoked by the Lewis letter, and in the Washington correspondence of these papers we find conjectures as to how many other Pindells there are about whom we know nothing. Aside from "the gross impropriety of the bargain," it seems to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) and Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) that Mr. Pindell is "plainly not of ambassadorial caliber." And the New York *Times* (Ind.) reminds us that—

"In point of importance, no ambassadorial appointment the President has been called upon to make or still has to make ranks with that at St. Petersburg. We have no treaty with Russia. The Ambassador sent there will have to deal with many questions of great delicacy and possible gravity. Should the negotiation of a new treaty be undertaken, he should be a man capable of carrying on the work. Experience in international affairs and recognized ability are qualities to be demanded, to be insisted on, in making this appointment."

Nevertheless, the President is standing by his friend, and the New York *World* (Dem.) is inclined to believe that his determination "may be better appreciated when it is better understood." *The World* would have us be fair to the man from Peoria—

"If Mr. Pindell is guilty of the offense of being an editor little known, it must likewise be said of him that he has been none the less a successful one, an effective man of affairs, a man of large public service, and one who in personal appearance and qualifications would adorn the position in question.

"As for the alleged Lewis letter, which Mr. Pindell says he never received and which Mr. Lewis now pronounces largely the forgery of a discharged employee, it could not be said that a case of trafficking in the public patronage was proved. Secretary Bryan denies that the Peoria editor ever sought the appointment, and when he says that appointment for a full term was resisted for business reasons, the most that could have been said of the Lewis letter was that it might have been a sincere attempt to induce Mr. Pindell to take the post for the short time only he could spare. And Mr. Bryan certainly is

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playing no favorite in the case, for no one in Illinois ever fought his Presidential aspirations more strenuously at times than Mr. Pindell."

MURDEROUS AMERICA

WE DIDN'T MURDER as many people in 1912 as we did in 1911, but the difference is so slight that Mr. F. L. Hoffman, our authority, thinks it "not conclusive evidence of a material improvement." Even the little encouragement our editors glean from a 3.6 per cent. drop in the homicide rate vanishes when they compare our rate with that of Prussia and Italy, and see how much cheaper life is held in American cities than in those of Europe. In Italy, for instance, "where it is generally assumed human life is held more cheaply than in any other country of the world," Mr. Hoffman figures that for the five years ending with 1910 the average homicide rate "was only 3.9 per 100,000 of the population, against an average rate of 5.9 for the registration area of the United States." Or, take the great cities—in London, for example, during 1912, the homicide rate was only 1.31 per 100,000 population; in New York (the old city) it was 6.8. "The available facts are wanting in accuracy and completeness," says Mr. Hoffman in his *Spectator* (New York) article, "but they are sufficient to disclose what is perhaps the most serious defect in the life of the American people at the present time."

The daily press share Mr. Hoffman's alarm. "Why are there more murders in the United States than in other civilized countries?" asks the Springfield *Republican*. Some say "immigration," but "the average rate is highest in Southern cities, where there has been little foreign immigration." The race question may have something to do with this, continues *The Republican:*

"But there is no escaping the fact that in all parts of the United States the homicide rate is much too high for a country in many ways so advanced in civilization. Is it hereditary? Was the continent largely peopled by violent and lawless stock, as some ill-tempered critics have held? Or is it due to laxity in the enforcement of laws?"

In the thirty large American cities which form the basis of Mr. Hoffman's figures the homicide rate per 100,000 population fell "from 8.4 during 1911 to 8.1 during 1912." This was an actual decline of 3.6 per cent. There was a corresponding decline, which the Chicago *Inter Ocean* calls "encouraging," in the suicide rate of 4.1 per cent. According to Mr. Hoffman's table of comparative homicide records of thirty American cities for the year 1912 and for the ten years preceding,

"The city of Memphis experienced not only the highest average homicide rate for the decade ending with 1911, but also for the year 1912. The largest number of deaths from homicide during the decade occurred in the city of Chicago, and the smallest number in the city of Hartford, Conn. The rates for 1912 varied from a maximum of 64.3 per 100,000 of population for Memphis to no homicide for the city of Reading, Pa., and a rate of only 1.4 for the city of Philadelphia. . . . . .

"The homicide rate during 1912 was highest in the Southern cities, or 20.2 per 100,000 of population, followed by Western cities with a rate of 10.8, by Central cities with a rate of 8.9, and Eastern cities with a rate of 4.6. Comparing the year 1912 with the average for the decade ending with 1911, the homicide rate increased in each of the four groups, and at the rate of 0.9 per 100,000 of population for all cities combined."

What Mr. Hoffman calls the "unenviable homicide record" of Memphis he partially explains by noting that the city is surrounded by prohibition territory and is "the resort of a considerable lawless element." Our readers will also take into account, as bearing on the figures for this and other cities, that their negro population is relatively large. And they will remember that Southern papers, quoted in our article on Mr. Hoffman's figures for 1911, pointed out that in the vast majority of cases the victims were colored people, and that their assailants were generally of the same race. It should be understood, insists a Charleston editor, that the white people of the South "are not given to crimes of violence in larger degree than are their neighbors of the North, the East, or the West." Yet the compiler of figures can make no distinctions, says Mr. Hoffman, for "according to the law the murder of a negro has the same significance as the murder of a white man."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IN Mexico it is oil that troubles the waters.—*Wall Street Journal.*

BETWEEN Huerta and the deep sea, Felix Diaz preferred the latter.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

MR. BRYAN'S dove of peace seems to be growing claws very like an eagle's.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

BOSS HUERTA is a bold man, but he hasn't impeached anybody as yet.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NOW that we've got a Mexican policy, Huerta will need an accident policy.—*Louisville Times.*

LATEST society dance is the "Mexican." Idea is to make as many revolutions as possible.—*Wall Street Journal.*

YUAN SHI-KAI is chuckling gaily over the thought that he hasn't a big sister republic to the northward.—*Washington Post.*

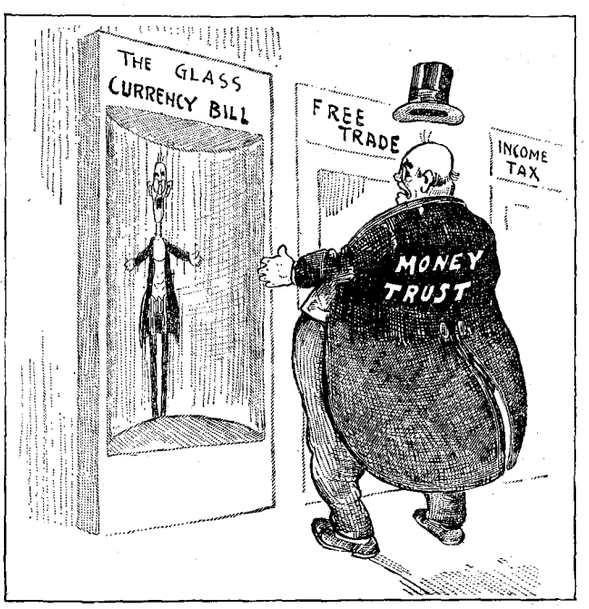
AT the present rate of progress Yuan Shi-kai will be forced to raise the wages of the Chinese lord high executioner.—*Washington Post.*

LATE returns show that Tammany saved one coroner, who will come in very useful in viewing the remains, when found.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"SECRETARY BRYAN," recites a Washington dispatch, "collected a lot of free samples at the pure-food show," which indicates that the resourceful man has more than one way of keeping the wolf from the door.—*Boston Transcript.*

FELIX DIAZ may never be President, and yet he runs well.—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union.*

BUT how could the Progressives have expected to win in elections in the United States when the party is in South America?—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union.*



IN THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS.
—Hammond in the Wichita *Eagle.*

THE detectaphone is all very well, but wait until they invent an alibiograph.—*New York Evening Sun.*

GENERAL HUERTA may observe that who ever put the will in Wilson made a thorough job of it.—*Columbia State.*

THE big banks don't object to flat money when they issue the fiat.—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union.*

THE final touch remaining to be added to the Peace Palace at The Hague is peace.—*Cleveland Leader.*

NEVERTHELESS, an attempt to collect Tammany's income tax at the source might prove somewhat embarrassing.—*Washington Post.*

IT has remained for an experienced New Yorker to define the cabaret as "an institution that has taken the rest out of restaurant and put the din in dinner."—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WHEN Mr. Croker was concluding his career in the lucrative vocation of Tammany boss they used to ask him "where he got it?" It is quite apparent where Mr. Murphy got it on Tuesday.—*Providence Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

TO PROVIDE LAND FOR THE BRITISH POOR

THE SHARP CONTRAST between the vast game preserves of the British nobility and the squalid quarters where the poor are huddled in the cities has roused the indignation of British writers from Carlyle on, but without any great improvement. General Booth's plan was to ship the "landless man to the manless land" in the colonies oversea. But Mr. Lloyd-George, who is taking British civilization to pieces and putting it together again to suit his radical ideas, thinks there is plenty of land right in Britain, and he proposes to create a commission that will reduce rents, prevent unjust evictions, reclaim waste land, build cottages, and do many other things to restore agriculture and relieve the poor. He elaborated his plan in a speech on October 22, at Surindon, which can be only briefly summarized here. Emphasizing the fact that his policy has the unanimous support of the Cabinet, he urged the creation of a Ministry of Land, to perform these functions:

To control the registration of title and land transfer.

To act as a court of appeal on schemes of land improvement, granting powers to raise money.

To take over the whole machinery of land valuation.

To deal with small holdings, land purchase, and disputes between landlord and tenant.

To exercise powers of afforestation, reclamation, and development of derelict land.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

MR. ASQUITH (waiting for the "patter" to finish)—"This is the part that makes me nervous." —*Punch* (London).

The new Ministry, declared the Chancellor, would do its work through commissioners possessing the power—

To revise eviction notices, with power to award compensation and damages in cases of capricious eviction.

To render null and void any "wanton" notices to quit.

To compensate the farmer for improvements in case of removal.

To reduce rents.

To acquire waste land and reclaim it.

To revise the hours of labor.

To fix the price of land when compulsorily acquired for any public purpose.

Mr. Lloyd-George also outlined a scheme to provide cottages for agricultural laborers:

The cottages will be provided by the State.

An economic rent will be charged.

They will be built out of the surplus revenue of the Insurance Fund, which is believed to amount to £10,000,000.

The horror of the British landlord at these proposals can be imagined. Lloyd-George is regarded in something the same way as Robespierre and Marat were viewed by the nobility of France, and if the House of Lords had its old veto power his scheme would have short shrift. Baron de Forest, M.P., predicts its failure in these words:

"They can lower rents; they can, if they choose, force down the rent of 1,000 fertile acres to £10 a year. But if the land is worth more to the users, not all the courts or commissions in the world can prevent the landowners in the long run from securing in other ways the full amount by which their rents have been reduced below their market and competitive value. Nothing can prevent them from taking advantage of their exclusive monopoly and of the unavoidable public need for its use, and from so squeezing out of the public every penny it can afford to pay.

"As soon as new leases or tenancies have to be granted, as soon as land to which the new privileges are attached becomes vacant, as soon as tenants die or leave, the full force of competition for something exclusive, limited, and essential will come into play again, and landowners will be in possession of all their old powers. They can pick and choose between the competitors, and so can force them to pay, openly or secretly, the full competitive price for the valuable right of occupying their artificially low rented land."

The plan is also bitterly condemned by the organs of the Unionist party, the party of the great landowners. Says the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, the organ of Mr. William Waldorf Astor:

"Mr. Lloyd-George professes to be eager for increased production from the soil, more security for the cultivator, higher wages for the laborer, land for all who can work it, and better cottages, and more of them. . . . [But actually he] is intent on taking power away from the arm of both capital and labor. He diminishes the farmer's inducement to work and the landlord's inducement to invest. In what other species of industry is it possible to find men ready to put their money in a business for a return of 2 per cent.? Mr. Lloyd-George is preparing to rob agriculture of this aid for the future by making the landlord a mere rent-charger, and by refusing to give him the necessary margin of help to increase housing accommodation. By cutting off its resources of capital, he seeks to make the cultivator an absolute dependent of the State and driven to have his political allegiance determined strictly by what parties offer for his vote."

The London *Daily Mail* ridicules what it styles "the little Welsh Chancellor" and puts at the head of its leader the following quotation from Shakespeare's "Henry VI.," where Jack Cade, leader of the futile Cade rebellion, is made to say:

"There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer. All the realm shall be in common, and in Cheapside shall my palfrey go to grass . . . when I am king—as king I will be."

Then it makes the following editorial comment on the Chancellor's promises:

"These wild promises, it need hardly be added, are not for the present but for a remote future. Mr. Lloyd-George's program can not take effect until after the next general election, so that his campaign . . . is merely one to catch votes. He must really be warned that his promises are now at a heavy discount. The public has not forgotten how it was tricked with his land

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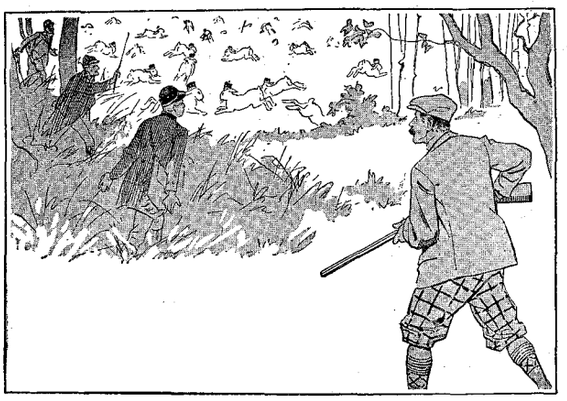
taxes, which were to have produced old-age pensions and dreadnoughts, yet have actually yielded a dead loss to the nation of £1,169,000 in four years. It has not forgotten the booms offered by him under the Insurance Act, or those 'first-class hotels' where consumptives were to recover their strength in the most luxurious surroundings. As that particular promise came in effect to mean only a bottle of cod-liver oil or a shelter in the



GOOD LUCK!

Lloyd-George gunning for the landlords.

—*Amsterdammer.*

back garden, so it will be with the new bushel of blessings which he offers the rural districts in exchange for their votes. Once bitten, twice shy. He has made his promises too often and has too often been found out. The public has discovered that with him it is always a case of 'jam to-morrow,' never of 'jam to-day.' Now that he returns like a cinematograph man with a fresh lot of 'faked' films, it will simply decline to be deceived."

The Peers with big game-parks argue that their vast estates are wild and uncultivable land, good only for their present use, and they are trying to prove their point by offering thousands of acres to the Government at a low figure. If the offer is declined, their possession will be justified, they believe. Thus the Duke of Sutherland offers 200,000 acres of Highland property at £2 ($10) an acre. In one of his speeches the Chancellor had declared these Highland deer-parks "kept tens of thousands from cultivating the soil." In a letter to the London *Daily Mail* the Duke of Sutherland says:

"Crops on land used as deer-forests, most of which is many hundred feet above sea-level, can only be grown in small patches. The crops only ripen in very favorable years, and then are too far from markets to make them profitable. Take away the sporting tenants in Scotland, from whom most of the crofters in the neighborhood of deer-forests get remunerative employment, and there is little left.

"According to one newspaper report Mr. Lloyd-George said, 'Why, you remember the story of the steamer which was coasting along the shores of Sutherlandshire. The smoke was so thick, coming from the burning crops, that the steersman could not see his way. That is the first thing you do when you make a deer-forest.'

"It is almost incredible that Mr. Lloyd-George could believe this story or that he could be so ignorant of his subject as not to know that the heather is periodically burnt, not by the landlord, but by the sheep-farmers in order to provide better pasturage for their sheep."

But the Liberal press indorse the Chancellor's plan. Thus we read in the London *Westminster Gazette:*

"We may now look forward to a new kind of commission, which will do roughly the same work with the same purpose of making the best use of the land for the whole country. We are aware that the old conditions can not be restored. But we can make new conditions which will insure that the laborer is not the wretchedly paid, ill-housed, landless toiler which the modern land monopoly has made him in so many parts of the country, and we can endeavor to stop the migration and emigration from the land of the keenest and ablest part of the rural population by giving them freedom and breathing-space and the opportunity of a career on the soil."

The Government's proposed Land Law, which "will drastically alter the conditions of land-tenure and of English rural life," is also commended by the Manchester *Guardian*, and of the Chancellor we read:

"What he proposes to the public is the use of the powers of the state to develop its land and create its peasantry anew, and through all criticisms of detail, for which his method of launching the scheme is intended to give ample time and scope, this conception will maintain itself as the main burden of his appeal."

The popular *Reynolds's Newspaper*, of course, hails it with jubilant delight and after asking

> *Men of England, wherefore plow*
> For the men who lay you low?

proceeds in its editorial to enumerate the oft-repeated list of peasant grievances, concluding with the words:

"And now relief is to come for poor Hodge. A living wage, decent houses, reasonable hours, and a prospect of a bit of land are to be secured by State action. An effort is to be made to save the British peasantry from annihilation, and we must confess that this pleases us more than any other item in the plan of campaign. 'There is no greater weakness you can inflict upon a nation than to destroy its peasantry.' Whether consciously or unconsciously, every effort has been made in the past to destroy that peasantry, and to-day town and country alike suffer in consequence."

OUR PECULIAR MILITARY POLICY

OUR GOVERNMENT is antimilitarist, our boys will not offer themselves as recruits, it is with difficulty that Congress is induced to make a naval appropriation, and rank political favoritism prevails among the naval and military administration, declares the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin). This paper is Conservative in politics, and orthodox to the core; and just as it riddles all heresies without mercy, it also finds the fatal flaws in every military system outside of Germany. Its military editor has chosen the moment when our forces are almost on the eve of arming for the field to point out some of

CATCH 'EM ALIVE OH!

THE ILLUSTRIOUS LLOYD-GEORGE GAUDISSART—"You want security of tenure, you shall have it; higher wages, more land, you shall have 'em. Cheaper fares, cottages, gardens, cash or its equivalent all, all is yours for what?—for a VOTE."

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

the "curious features" in our war administration. To quote his essay:

"In the present Democratic Cabinet of the United States the offices of Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are by no means enviable incumbencies. These gentlemen may do their uttermost for the development of the Army and Fleet, but the prevailing spirit of the ministry—from the President downward—

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is decidedly antimilitaristic. Congress will appropriate only the barest necessities for military and naval needs, and even this amount is granted with a sour face. In each regular session less and less is being appropriated for building up a complete fleet. The strength of the standing Army is only 70,000, altho the President has the right to maintain the military forces at a maximum of 100,000; but as long as no foreign war is imminent the tendency has been to reduce instead of raising the strength of the military forces."

This writer proceeds to give the reasons why the Fleet and Army of the United States are so comparatively weak in numbers. Of recruiting he tells us:

"In both Army and Navy it is with the greatest difficulty that the requisite number of recruits is procurable. The trade of last year was good, and in New England a shortage of labor prevailed. Under these circumstances recruiting was a poor business. The young lads laughingly said: 'Uncle Sam must offer soldiers higher pay if he wants us to swallow the bait.' Under these circumstances the Secretary of War suggested that it would be advantageous to change the terms of military service from five to three years. This was a diminution which would deprive recruits of the last two most valuable years of experience, but Mr. Garrison thought it would bring more men to the colors. It might even end in introducing an arrangement similar to our one year's volunteer service which has induced many youths of the educated classes to join the Army and has provided an increased number of cultivated military men to serve in case of war. Mr. Garrison complains that youths of the upper class and the highly educated class avoid military service. To the present long period of military service these classes can not be reconciled, but to the service of three years or one and a half years the students might submit and at its close return to their studies. Then men with military education might be drafted either into the reserves or the State militia. This, as the specialist knows, is the capital point of the one year's service, and Garrison's proposal is interesting because it shows that Americans are not disinclined to take a leaf from the book of not much overloved Germany. The War Minister has declared to many prominent men that under the above conditions he would be glad to give his son a year's service in the Army. Price Collier, the author, said the same thing. He went still further and declared he would gladly, if it were possible, give his son a year's service in the German Army, if only for the training he would receive thereby."

A LITTLE PREVIOUS.

MASTER GEORGE—"Wot! aint yer 'orrified?"
MR. BULL—"Run along, my little man, run along, I'm busy."
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

But what makes the Army still more unpopular, says this writer, is that its higher offices are controlled by politics and the spirit of favoritism fatally handicaps its administration.

The "peculiarities" of our naval administration are next pointed out as follows:

"The Naval Department, moreover, is not exactly as it ought to be. For example, in the spring a pile of naval plans, that is, construction plans, disappeared. They were to be used in the building of the dreadnought *Pennsylvania*, and were never recovered. As is characteristic of Americans, they suspected Japanese agents, but the suspects were not to be found, and it is probable that the thief was to be looked for among Navy office officials."

Finally, the American Fleet runs the risk of being commanded by men who have not had sufficient sea service to enable them to meet more experienced naval leaders. Hence this editor says:

"The twenty-eight rear-admirals of the American Fleet, according to Colonel Thompson, chairman of the American Naval Board, had served up to January, 1912, on an average but one year and seven months as commanders, one year and nine months as captains. Fifteen of them had seen no sea service as admirals, and the others had on an average been but nine months in command."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CANAL UNITING THE CONTINENTS

THE DIVISION of North and South America by the Panama waterway is really likely to unite the two continents in a commercial and political alliance, thinks no less expert an observer than Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux, the French historian and recent Minister of Foreign Affairs. And he not only predicts the unity of the northern and southern peoples, but affirms that it will come about under the influence of French civilization. Now that the wall between the Atlantic and the Pacific is pierced, he says in the Paris *Figaro*, "it is not possible any more to think of a North American people, but of a unique people dwelling north and south of the Canal, animated in their national life by the same ideal—the American ideal." Mr. Hanotaux seems to think that Americanism is one of the new developments of human life, public and private, in the progress of the human race; and that this development is to be promoted by the opening of the Canal. This brilliant writer and philosopher goes on to say:

"For the future the sentiment of Americanism ought to be developed uniformly in the two Americas of the North and South. Nobody can deny that there are analogies and special parallelisms between the various peoples of America even among those who are of different racial origin and brought up on a different religious and educational basis."

North America and South America have both of them a civilization which is quite of a new order. Both of them have seen their two Anglo-Saxon and Latin races sometimes prest to the wall by European emigration of constantly increasing power. They have adopted the principle of a republican government; at the same time, they organize themselves into a cluster of independent but united states which constitute a region unparalleled in history. Then it is interesting to notice how this leader of political and historical thought in France, even in Europe, claims for his own country a supremacy in that realm of political enlightenment of which he is conceded to be a supreme teacher. "France," he says, "which is in the world the centralizer of civilization, has been ever eager in attaining a position by which she should set the standard of intellectual unity, and now French intellectualism has become the talk of the world." The South American has recognized the fact that

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nobody in Brazil, Argentina, or Peru can exist without an acquaintance with the splendid cosmopolitan works of France. In America 60 per cent. of the foreign books imported from Europe are French. Consequently France really possesses a wonderful influence over North American thought. France, in fact, he concludes triumphantly, is able to serve through the Panama Canal as an intermediary between the Americans of the South and the Americans of the North, and the power of France will ever thus be recognized as that which will link the two peoples into a moral, political, and intellectual harmony.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY WE HECKLE HUERTA

THREE MOTIVES actuate the Washington Government in its treatment of the Mexican question, we learn from the veracious German press. First, President Wilson is hungering and thirsting to establish a protectorate over Mexico. Then, too, he wishes us to set up another outpost against the Central American States, whose power might be a menace to the Canal Zone. As a by-issue, he is secretly desirous of obtaining the economic control of Mexico and Central America. The very respectable and influential *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin) puts it in this way:

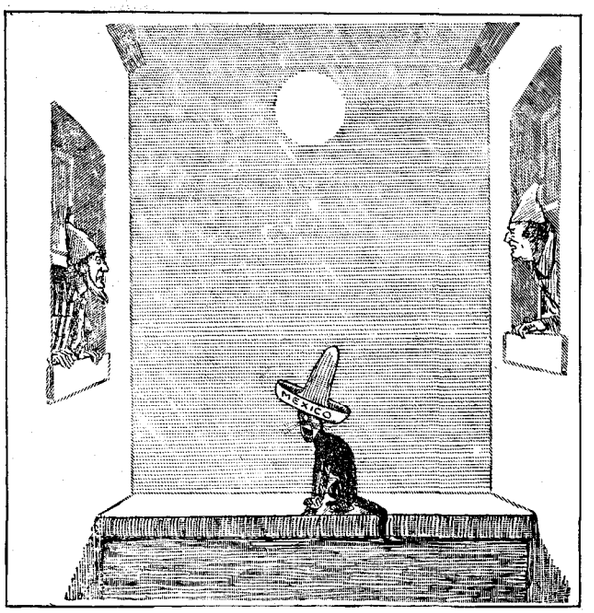
"For years the United States has been making strenuous efforts to acquire great influence over the Central American Republics. In a large part of them, notably Panama and Santo Domingo, this end has already been reached by the help of dollars; in Honduras and Nicaragua the success of this scheme is as good as assured, and the remaining small Republics, San Salvador,

THE GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG OF MEXICO.

The Indian war-god wakes once more,
After four centuries of slumber,
And joys to see the gash and gore
Of wounded fighters without number.
But he'll soon learn his reign is o'er,
For Uncle Sam is at the door.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Costa Rica, and Guatemala, will certainly in time follow suit. By means of a promised loan their great Sister of the North is going to gain a so-called 'control' over their domestic and foreign policy, and the Government of Washington is quite satisfied with this arrangement inasmuch as the Union, as the Palladium of Liberty, will eventually realize the plan of stripping the little States of their freedom. By this means, the United States will become the immediate neighbor of the Panama Canal, both as regards political and commercial relations, valuing as it



JOHN BULL—"He's making a horrible noise, but there's no reason why we should quarrel about him." —*Daily News* (London).

does the safety of the Canal as of the most vital importance. Unfortunately Mexico has resisted this suspected scheme of control in the most obstinate manner, and this resistance is the sole ground onw hich strong-willed Porfirio Diaz was turned out of his blest government, and Huerta is anxious to obtain the recognition of the Union. The safety of the Panama Canal is at stake, and on this ticklish point the United States will stand no nonsense."

All the German papers intimate that the policy of the United States is one of hypocrisy and piracy. Thus, for instance, we read in the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

"Every Mexican knows very well that the policy of the United States in regard to Mexican affairs aims at establishing a protectorate, more or less disguised, over their Republic, because it separates the United States from the partially subjugated republics situated north of Panama. Huerta is not a particularly attractive individual, but it is nevertheless true that this 'immoral' man against whom the ex-professor of Princeton contemplates the mobilization of an army is exactly the man that Mexico at this juncture needs. He would have established the order which has so long been disturbed if he had been permitted to do so, and the interests of foreign trade, excepting those of the Standard Oil Company, would have been in a much improved condition.

"The dictator is fully aware of the peril to which he and his country are exposed from the United States. He has merely persistently faced this peril without paying any attention to the clamor that rises on the other side of the Rio Grande. That he has so far succeeded in his plans to a certain point is proved by the check administered to the tragicomic mission of Lind. . . . At present the submission of Huerta is a thing inconceivable. It appears more probable that he will let Uncle Sam bite the sour fruit of failure."

The *Boersen Courier* (Berlin), the great trade and financial organ of the capital, joins in the same bitter arraignment of our Government and says in part:

"The sly and undecided policy of the United States has made American diplomacy the laughing-stock of the world. The Government at Washington is aiming in an underhand way at stripping Mexico of her political independence, but above all at establishing in that country the economic supremacy of the United States. If that Government had desired nothing more than the reestablishment of peace it would have recognized Huerta long ago."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS DUE TO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

THE RECENT shocking railroad accidents in this country give peculiar timeliness and poignant interest to a detailed study of the subsequent nervous troubles suffered by the victims of such occurrences which has been made by an eminent German surgeon. Professor Rumpf, with the assistance of a colleague, Dr. Horn, has investigated 173 cases of persons suffering from affections of the nervous system, consequent on shock or injury or subsequent worry due to their presence in railway accidents. His observations are thus detailed in *Die Umschau* (Frankfort-on-the-Main):

"In the case of persons who were present in great catastrophes without suffering actual physical injury, there commonly appears a group of symptoms best described by the term 'fright-neurosis.' Chief among such symptoms is a marked psychic alteration, accompanied sometimes by complete loss of self-control, incapability of thinking, and apathy, and at times by a state of confusion.

"The aspect of the patients is at first pale, with faces drawn by anxiety, and limbs seemingly crippled. This state of rigidity is often followed by greater agitation, trembling of the body, and convulsive weeping. Then there gradually succeeds a certain quieting down, but the great irritability of the nervous system is shown subsequently by sleeplessness, frightful dreams, great acceleration of pulse, rush of blood to the head, and a tendency to perspire. These disturbances disappear more or less rapidly according to the disposition of the person.

"Entirely different symptoms are displayed in nervous disturbances due to injuries to the head. So far as possible I am ignoring here the more severe forms of skull injury, fracture, etc., and confining myself to the symptoms of the simple forms. Among these are headaches, head pressure, sensitiveness of the skull to blows, a feeling of faintness, affections of the memory, and irritability of the eye and ear; in some cases we find ringing of the ears, and sometimes there is great sensitiveness to nicotine and alcohol. In such cases secondary hysterical disturbances may also appear. Where there is actual pressure on the brain common symptoms are unconsciousness, a feeling of illness, nausea, and retardation of the pulse.

"The symptoms of illness are essentially complicated when the patient suffers from more than one thing—for example, from fright and local injury at the same time. . . . But the most serious complications are due to two things—ideas of fear and of recompense. The first may begin very soon after the accident, but as a rule they occur in connection with memories of it and with reading about it; frequently also from the influence of relatives and acquaintances. Connected with these more or less profound images of fear are the images of recompense, which cause not only the cherishing of subjective emotions, but also occasion simulation. Complete simulation is not very frequent (only 3 times in 173 cases); but partial simulation is found much more frequently, constituting the second stage of an illness whose primary symptoms are frequently cured. This second stage is marked by the neurosis of financial anxiety, a tendency to exaggeration, and obstinacy in the pressing of claims for damages."

In a few cases, we are told, the primary injuries were cured without the appearance of nervous symptoms; but later, in the course of the suits for damages, nervous complaints frequently impaired the victim's earning power, which had been entirely intact. Through a gradual psychic transformation of the original trouble appeared symptoms based on a desire for indemnity. The efforts to obtain it were accompanied by profound internal disturbances, acceleration of pulse, sleeplessness, and loss of flesh. Frequently such symptoms, not originally present in the case, develop in the course of the struggle for money, the many investigations, and the usually superfluous inquiries. To resume our quotation:

"The most interesting results, however, were obtained from a study of the progress of nervous affections consequent on accidents. If we regard as cured those cases which have regained complete working ability and earning power, and as improved those which still complain of illness and show a small diminution of earning power, we have:

Cured	95	=57 per cent.
Improved	24	=14.3 per cent.
Unchanged	43	=25.8 per cent.
Made worse	5	= 2.9 per cent.

"But these figures are completely transformed if we divide the cases into two groups: those in which a cash indemnity was paid, and those in which a regular stipend was paid. Among the 136 cases of the first sort we have:

Cured	95	=70 per cent.
Improved	22	=16 per cent.
Unchanged	16	=11.8 per cent.
Made worse	3	= 2.2 per cent.

"But further investigation shows that of those receiving a cash indemnity in the first year, 81.5 per cent. were cured, 8.5 per cent. improved, and only 9.9 per cent. remained unaltered or grew worse; and that with the increase in lapse of time between the accident and the cash settlement the percentage of the cured cases slowly falls and that of the unchanged rises. The amount of the indemnity had no perceptible influence. The principal effective factor consists in the fact that the struggle for damages, and therewith the constant mental preoccupation with the consequences of the accident, was removed.

"The prognosis was most favorable in youthful individuals, in those not having a nervous disposition, and in cases of pure fright-neurosis. In general, about 10 per cent. remain uncured. In these it was proved that the patients were either persons evincing diseased conditions before the accident . . . or those who were in receipt of an income from some other source. Also long-drawn-out judicial proceedings were unfavorable to the cure of persons of nervous disposition.

"As a general result, it was found that the prognosis of nervous affections following accidents was extraordinarily favorable where a cash indemnity was given, and that in the small number of cases remaining unaltered or becoming worse there were complicating influences, usually arising from previous disease or former accidents. In contrast to this the investigation of the progress of the illness among those receiving a regular stipend shows that in 31 cases none was cured and that improvement was shown in only two while the stipend continued to be paid; while 27 cases remained unchanged, and two grew worse. In considering this remarkable contrast, the question naturally arises whether in the cases examined more serious symptoms or more complicating illnesses played a part than in those cases settled by a cash indemnity. This was not the case, so that the differences observed must be ascribed to the difference in the method of judicial settlement of claims."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MANSLAUGHTER BY ANESTHESIA—That deaths are caused by the unskilled administration of anesthetics by incompetent persons is charged by Sir Frederic Hewitt, a British surgeon, in a recent address. As quoted in *The British Medical Journal* (London, September 20), Sir Frederic said that to let untrained and unqualified persons administer powerful anesthetic drugs was as tho a railway company were to permit its porters or cloak-room attendants to drive express trains or to work the signals. We read:

"There are no statistics available, but the small proportion of cases that come before coroners or into the law courts are sufficient to make it practically certain that more people are killed or maimed for life by the reckless administration of anesthetics, chiefly for dental operations, than similarly suffer owing to accidents on the railways. To those who are acquainted with the risks run it seems almost incredible that the educated classes who still largely determine the course of legislation should be so callously indifferent to the victimization of the poorer members of the community. Here we have a set of traders who, from

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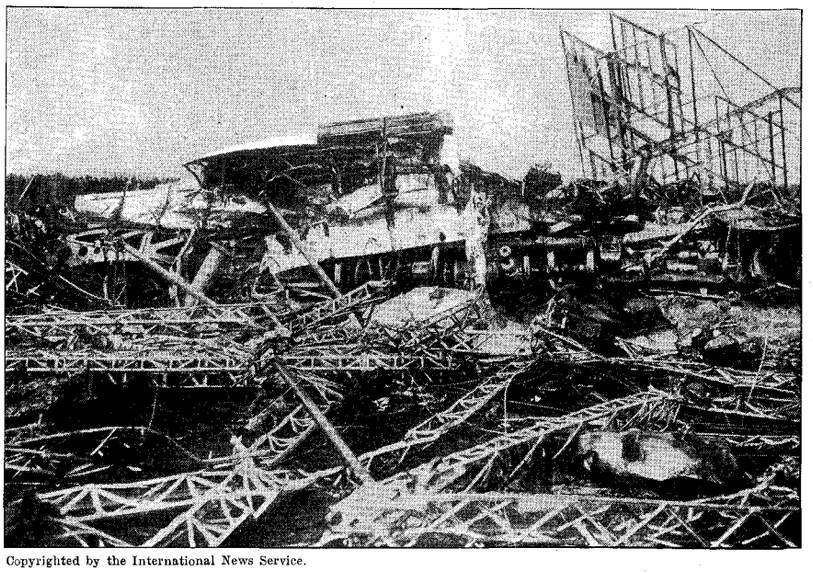
mere greed of money, are ready to put any number of impecunious folk in danger of their lives. If a milkman purveys polluted milk, or a grocer a poisonous pork pie, the public are, very rightly, indignant and demand condign punishment. But if death is caused by gross incompetence in handling dangerous drugs, . . . the coroner's jury are shocked and adopt a rider, but the public keeps on taking no notice. We should like to see a charge of manslaughter made in such cases; we have no doubt that an indictment could be framed at common law."

THE WRECK OF THE GERMAN AIRSHIP

WHAT CAUSED the huge Zeppelin *L 2* to burst into flame in mid-air, explode thrice, collapse, and fall to earth, killing every one of the 28 men on board? The very day before the accident, *The Aeroplane* (London) had published figures showing that the Zeppelins had traveled 80,000 miles and carried 23,271 passengers without injury to any of them. In fact the impression had been growing that Zeppelin traffic was quite safe. The official report of the disaster, says the Berlin correspondent of *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, November 8), gives us material for a careful analysis of the catastrophe, and makes it in every way probable that the gas-container caught fire from an explosion of gasoline vapor ignited by a "back-fire" from the engine. Such an occurrence is easily guarded against. In other words, the great German airship and her crew perished through carelessness, and such an accident need never be repeated. The following excerpt from the official report is given by the paper just named:



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A CLOSE VIEW OF THE WRECK.

"It appears that the dirigible was beginning a trial flight previous to its acceptance.

"She started at 10:10 o'clock on the morning of October 17 for a high flight, with 28 persons on board. After three minutes she had attained a height of over 600 feet when flames burst forth between the forward gondola, housing the forward motors, and the envelop. In two or three seconds the whole ship was on fire and an explosion occurred. At the same time the airship fell slowly head downward, until she was 130 feet from the earth. Here a second explosion took place, presumably of the fuel supply. When the vessel struck the earth a third explosion occurred, and the framework collapsed. A company of pioneers and guide-rope men hastened to the scene, and doctors were immediately in attendance. Two of the crew were picked up outside the ship still alive, but they died shortly afterward. Lieutenant Bleuel, who was severely injured, was taken to the hospital. The remaining 25 of the crew had been killed during the fall of the airship or by the impact with the earth. The cause of the disaster appears to have been, so far as at present known, an outbreak of fire in or over the fore engine-car."

The correspondent of *Aero and Hydro* goes on to say:

"It has been pointed out that the cars, or gondolas as they are called in Germany, of the *L 2* were much closer to the body than those in the passenger-ships, and that for the first time the gangway between the cars was actually built inside the framework.

"The significance of the statement that one of the engines was giving trouble thus has great importance. One can turn to the engine-car to find the materials for the disaster. In a confined space was installed a powerful motor, and close by was its liquid-fuel supply-tank. Gasoline has great aptitude for leaking from its containing-vessels, and readily vaporizes.

"Gasoline vapor, being heavier than air, sinks down and lurks about the floor of the engine-car, mixing with air. Thus in the engine-car there is a downward-moving gasoline air aura which can only be got rid of by very thorough ventilation.

"A contributory cause must be sought for to account for the *L 2* wreck, and the engine trouble supplies the clue. A common phenomenon in running a gasoline motor is the 'back-fire.' A little piece of grit on an inlet valve seat, a broken valve spring, or a defect in the carbureter may cause the engine to 'spit back' some of the explosive mixture of gasoline vapor and air which has been drawn into the motor from the carbureter. The mixture may become ignited before it leaves the engine, and then a tongue of flame would dart through the carbureter and out through the air-intake pipe. The carbureter may take fire, and then there is every likelihood of the surrounding aura being ignited.

"All this could happen in a few seconds, and flames of considerable height would flare upward. The distance between the Zeppelin engine-car, as noted above, and the gas-envelop is so small that any serious gasoline fire would at once carry the flame to the hydrogen aura. With the rapidity of an explosion the conflagration would spread along the vessel, and the intense heat would burst the gas-bags and so add enormous quantities of fresh hydrogen to the fire. The escaping gas, rapidly mingling with air, would be consumed with explosive violence, and in an incredibly short time the airship, falling rapidly through the air, would become a veritable furnace, in which hydrogen and petrol burned at their fiercest in the forced draft of headlong descent.

"Then, too, leaving out the question of fire immediately in the gondola, which must have been the primary cause of the explosion in the car, as the official report explicitly states, owing to the rapid descent of the ship, the expansion of the hydrogen in the envelops may have caused an escape in the bottom of any one of them. As there were 20 compartments, it would be impossible to keep a man on duty watching each of them. The natural tendency of hydrogen would, of course, be to escape upward, but a slight leak at the bottom of any envelop would force the hydrogen into the gangway. . . . . .

"It is an appalling picture and it teaches the importance of scrupulous attention to detail. Obviously every airship carbureter should have a safety expansion chamber, and every airship car should be well ventilated, as well as any passageways built into its structure. Then, again, there should be a shield on every motor to prevent a gasoline flare-up igniting the hydrogen leakage. With these matters attended to one need not fear a repetition of the disaster which has plunged all Germany into mourning. At enormous cost another great lesson has been learned in aerial engineering. Let every nation employing airships take it well to heart."

Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, said to an *Evening Mail* reporter upon his return from Germany:

"Aviation in Germany is demoralized because all the aviation commissioners are dead. They will have to find new commissioners before any more progress can be made there."

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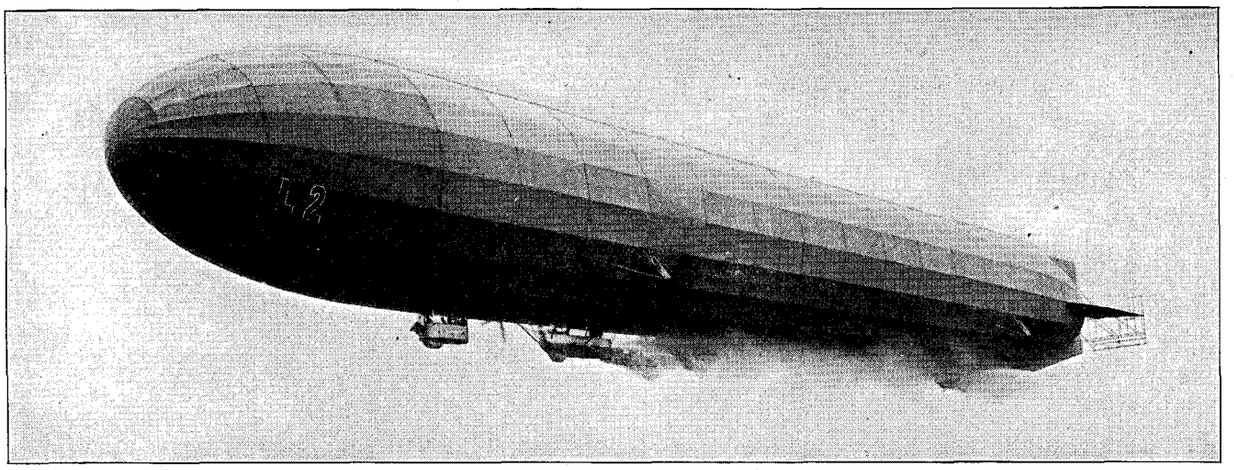


THE ILL-FATED "L 2" BEFORE THE WRECK, SHOWING PROXIMITY OF THE ENGINES TO THE GAS-ENVELOP.

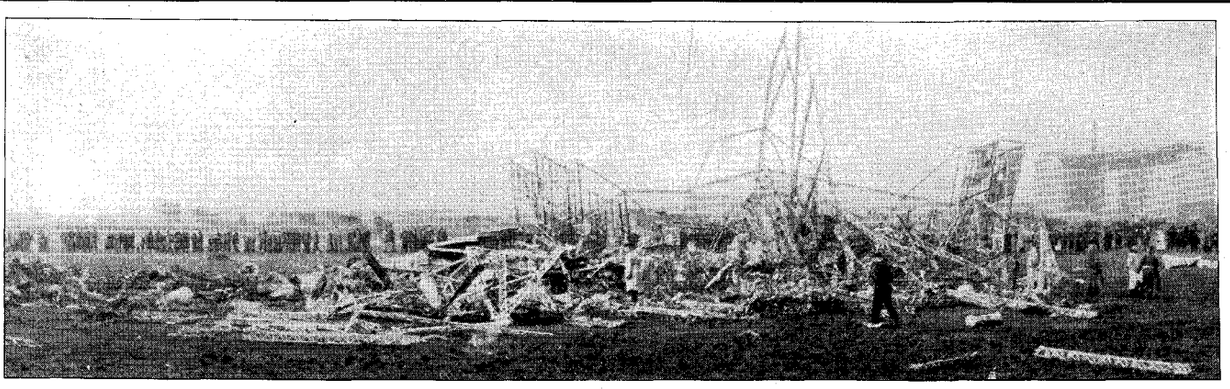
A STUDY OF HEN LANGUAGE

DOMESTIC FOWLS are able to make at least twenty-three different notes or cries, all of which convey distinct meanings, besides others observed but not yet classified or explained. This is the conclusion of Edward Carpenter and George Merrill, who contribute an account of their investigations to *The Humanitarian* (London, September). If tame birds have so respectable a vocabulary, they say, wild ones must have a very large one, especially as the ordinary hen is not noted for intelligence. Probably, they think, domestication, in this case at any rate, has actually diminished alertness and resource in the fowls and correspondingly restricted the range of their "speech." Messrs. Carpenter and Merrill preface their paper with a word about language in animals. They say:

"Our words, highly articulate and differentiated, mostly define objective things or actions—the sun, the moon, a tree, a man, to kill, to eat, and so forth. It is chiefly by combinations of them that we express our feelings. But with animals, their language from the beginning consists of cries which express their subjective feelings directly—*e.g.*, the hissing or purring of a cat. It is only in a secondary way that these cries sometimes indicate an objective thing—as when hearing a cat spitting we surmise the presence of a dog. Thus animals have primarily a language of the emotions, and their emotional states they convey to each other with extraordinary rapidity and distinctness—as when a flock of rooks in a field is suddenly warned or alarmed by a sentinel rook; but secondarily their languages do no doubt in cases convey distinct images, as when the sentinel rook by some inflection of the voice is able to indicate that the particular cause of alarm is a man with a gun. Of course, in many cases a movement combined with a cry will give definition to the meaning—will define, for instance, the direction of danger or of attraction. When a hen utters a quick squeal and immediately crouches in the grass, she says as clearly as words could do: 'There is a hawk just overhead.' We have heard a hen utter this cry, and instantly the chicks—only two or three weeks old—have rushed in all directions and hid themselves motionless in the grass. Or, in cases there may be no voice or cry at all—the hen may just simply crouch down—and with the same result; the chicks hide themselves, knowing well what she means. Or, again, a wasp may bring the smell of strawberry jam to another wasp, and then at once fly away with such a whiz as says unmistakably, 'Come this way and you will find strawberry jam.' In all these cases there is language in a sense; definite acts or sounds having definite meanings."

The cries or notes, which are given in tabular form, with annotations, include such sounds as cackling, grumbling, scolding, clucking, crooning, purring, and crowing, besides many others that have to be defined rather than named. The author's comment upon them runs as follows:

"These twenty-three notes or cries are all very distinct and convey distinct meanings, and must denote a considerable degree of intelligence. As we have said, there is a good deal to show that the sureness and precision of their instincts have, in the case of domestic fowls, been adversely affected by their long dependence on man. Their reasoning power is also very weak, tho whether this has been improved or deteriorated by the influence of man, we do not know. Fowls on the outside of a large pen, when they see the others being fed inside, will almost invariably rush violently against the wire netting in vain endeavor to reach the food—tho they have been round hundreds of times by the usual entrance, and must know it perfectly well; and it is only occasionally that some exceptional genius, after a few efforts at the netting, bethinks herself of the better way. In this case one seems to see an instance of the world-



THE RESULT: "AT ENORMOUS COST ANOTHER GREAT LESSON HAS BEEN LEARNED IN AERIAL ENGINEERING."

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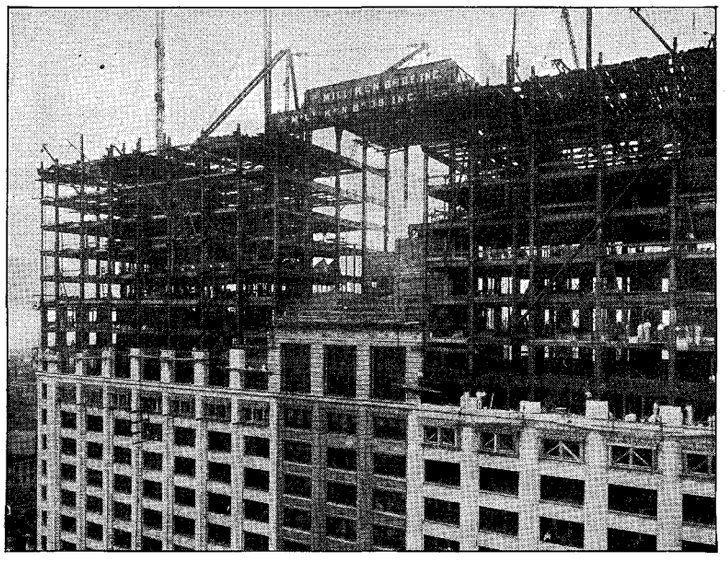
old conflict between instinct and reason. The sight of the food wakes the primitive impulse to go straight for it, with such force that a bit of modern experience, like the necessity of using the doorway, counts for nothing; and it is only a very progressive-minded bird that can give due weight to the latter.

"A similar instance is the curious and complex dissimulation a hen will use in concealing the when and where of her laying an egg, and in contrast with this, the loud and brazen cackle she utters as soon as ever she has laid it. It seems probable that the cackle is a very ancient and primitive instinct—a swift reaction of relief at parting with the egg, and of pride and joy at the addition of a new member to the community—a sort of 'For unto us a child is born.' On the other hand, and especially under the brigand domination of man, reason comes in to counsel concealment of the eggs; and hens who are bent on this will show remarkable craft—watching their lords for hours together and pretending to be occupied with unimportant matters, till they see the coast is clear, when they will make a dash for their covert. . . . And yet sometimes the place is so ordinary that one wonders what there is to commend it. But in these cases, as in the case of poets and artists, the operation is too sacred to be interfered with. And no doubt there is some hidden association, unseen by outsiders, which alone will set in action the creative faculty.



THE MIDDLE SECTION IS BUILT FROM THE TOP.

And hangs like a bridge over the building below.

"Instinct, which is a sort of practical intelligence derived from the experience of thousands of generations, acts as a rule with extraordinary celerity and decisiveness; but the world-old causes and reasons of its action (which may possibly be intelligent and luminous enough in the race-soul) are not intelligent, and indeed often have an unreasonable and blind operation in the individual. Not long ago a hen who had been sitting and had hatched out most of her chicks, became restless over the remaining eggs, which were rather late. So we took the latter away and placed them under another hen who was already broody and anxious to sit. The second hen was pleased, and so was the former, who could now lead her chicks about unhampered. The second hen sat joyfully on the two eggs for two days, and then—the chicks within them moved and faintly piped. . . . Well, here was a situation! The memorial experience of countless centuries told that hen that three weeks and not two days was the proper period for well-regulated chicks to come to their hatching. Yet here they were alive already! It could not be right. There must be some delusion or falsity or fatal wickedness somewhere. The whole evidence of her senses and intelligence was in conflict with the certain experience of thousands of years. Unable to reconcile the two, she turned round and destroyed the eggs and pecked the two chicks to death.

"Here was 'the grand, the motherly, race-guarding, age-long instinct of the hen tribe working in a little brain too slightly evolved and too unintelligent to deal with the resulting problem. In the tribe of mankind, sometimes (but not too often), the two intelligences are harmonized."

BEGINNING TO BUILD AT THE TOP

A PORTION of a New York sky-scraper is being constructed literally from above downward, being hung from the top instead of supported from below. The part so built is seven stories high and forms in itself a structure of no inconsiderable extent. It is suspended between two 19-story buildings, directly over an old 12-story one, so that the completed mass will form an apparently homogeneous 19-story building. There will be no hint to the passer-by that the whole does not rest upon its foundations in the ordinary way. The circumstances that led to this astonishing achievement in structural engineering, which is being carried out for the Consolidated Gas Company, are thus explained in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 11):

"For many years the company had owned an old building on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Irving Place. It had long outgrown the building, and various departments had been housed in neighboring offices. It was decided a few years ago to tear down the old structure and build a more commodious one. In order not to disturb the office work during the construction of the new building, the old building was not torn down until after a new 12-story building had been erected on a lot immediately to the east of it. The 12-story building was erected in record time by the engineers of the company. Work started in November, 1910, and in six months' time it was ready for occupancy, after which the old building was torn down.

"Before work had commenced on the old site more property had been acquired to the east of the new building, and also to the south of the old building on Irving Place. It was then considered advisable to have all the gas companies of the consolidation in one central building, but this would require more floor space than could be afforded by a 12-story structure over the entire property. Accordingly it was planned to carry the building up to 19 stories. But in the middle of the property was this new 12-story building, whose columns had not been designed to support any additional stories. To be sure the columns of the building could be strengthened, but this would necessitate ripping away the walls built about them, which would seriously interfere with, if it did not actually interrupt, the work in the offices. It would be possible to bridge across the building with heavy girders and carry the structure from there up; but these girders would have to be 8 feet deep, which would mean that the rooms on that floor must necessarily take the form of hallways between the girders with small windows near the ceiling. Furthermore, the appearance from the outside would be architecturally bad; the break in the design could not very well be concealed. Accordingly, it was finally decided to carry the bridge across at the very top of the structure and suspend the seven stories from it, the columns of the new 19-story building on each side being made doubly strong to support the additional load. This called for a form of construction that was revolutionary. The building was to be constructed from the top down. . . . . .

"In order that no break might appear in the architectural design where the new building joined the now 'old' 12-story building, it was necessary to expose the columns at each side of the old building, and bring the new 19-story columns in contact with the old ones. Thus the pillars at the junction of the old and the new buildings would not be any wider than the other pillars.

"Ten extra heavy columns were erected to support the girders spanning the old building and to carry their share of the new construction. The girders are arranged in pairs at the top of the building, where the span is 62 feet. There are six of these long girders. . . . . .

"Unlike the customary columns, the hangers are under tension instead of compression, and they do not need a cover plate to prevent them from buckling. The structure is now nearing completion. The stonework has been carried up the face of the building, and there is nothing to show where the new joins the old."

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A BOOK-MARK TO SAVE EYESIGHT

REFLECTION by the reader is supposed to be beneficial; reflection by the page is injurious; so now we have a reflecting book-marker to prevent too much reflection of the wrong sort. That much injury is done by glistening pages that throw the light into the reader's eye is asserted by Dr. John Neely Rhodes, of Philadelphia, who describes in *The Ophthalmic Record* (Chicago) what he calls a "reflecting book-mark," intended to call the reader's attention to the presence of injurious reflection of this kind. When the paper is highly glazed the reflection is noted at once and the angle of the page is altered to avoid it. But when the high glaze is absent the reflection is often unnoticed and gets in its vicious work all unknown to the victim. In such a case a bit of bright material on the page will catch the reader's eye and warn him of his danger. Writes Dr. Rhodes:

"Book-publishers and binders should be urged to bind their publications with one of these devices attached, or at least with a ribbon, to which a marker might be fastened, in order that every book reader may be educated to see his danger.

"The marker should be stamped out of bright aluminum or tin, and have printed or stamped on it instructions telling how a book may be held to produce the injurious reflections, and also how it should be held to avoid them. . . . .

"I want to emphasize the fact that it is a mistake to hold even dull paper at such an angle as would cause it to reflect vicious light into the eye if the paper were shiny. I firmly believe that all readers' eyes should receive less injury if their books or papers, no matter as to color or condition, were held at such an angle that reflected rays from the illuminating source could not enter the pupils.

"Persistent use of this contrivance with book or paper will, I hope, soon render the reader as much afraid of glare as some of our patients already are of germs. About a year ago I made a demonstration of this evil to a prominent optician, and he seemed wonderstruck, but when I met him again some months later he told me that he was sorry I had called his attention to the matter, for now he could scarcely get away from the blamed thing.

"It would be well for bookkeepers, stenographers, and even mechanics to take one of these devices with them in their labors so that they might avoid working in a glare, by placing the instrument on their account-books, or on any bright object over which they are engaged.

"Rays from glazed paper are injurious, and printing should not be done on such stock. If, however, a reader is educated to hold properly his journal or book, he can read on glazed paper without injury—but the paper must be held flat, not rolled or curved. . . . . .

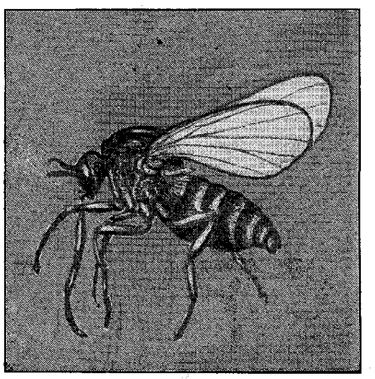
"Place the printed side of the marker against the page of your book, then follow the conventional method, take the book in your left hand and turn your back to the light so that the light shines over your left shoulder. Now, shift the position of your book until the reflected light is pouring directly into your eyes. Holding the book in this position for a few minutes will teach you the bad effects of glare. Just tilt the book the least bit, and notice the relief caused by the disappearance of the reflection—it is a lesson you will never forget.

"Notice that this phenomenon occurs when the book is held in what teachers consider the best position. The truth is, that for reading it matters not which shoulder the light shines over, nor does it matter which hand holds the book, if the holder is ambidextrous. If one who is writing is not ambidextrous, but, for example, right-handed, then the holding of the book in the left hand leaves the right hand free for writing, and, at the same time, keeps the writing itself out of all shadow.

"I understand that the New York City Board of Education has a rule which directs the student to hold his book at approximately 45 degrees. He who formulated that rule evidently knew nothing about the conditions which cause a glaring reflex. The relative position of the source of illumination with respect to each child governs the angle at which the book must be held."

ANOTHER FLY TO SWAT

ONE BY ONE, the transportation of infection is being traced to insect pests. The latest, the simulium fly, has now been proved to be the carrying agent of pellagra, a disease lately attributed to a fungus growing upon Indian corn. The fly exists, we are told by *American Medicine* (New York, October), in about 70 known species, 15 of which live in the United States and are called "biting flies," "black flies," or "sand flies." These have long been unfavorably known as pests, but it has not hitherto been suspected that they were responsible for the active dissemination of disease. Now that the fact is known the stamping out of pellagra will depend on how soon the flies can be exterminated. We read in the paper named above:



THE SIMULIUM FLY, ENLARGED.
It carries pellagra, and should be "swatted" on sight.

"Altho this fly is a serious pest here and there in the late spring or early summer, its study has been greatly neglected, perhaps because there was no practical purpose in sight for the expenditure of public funds, and we are too practically minded a people to waste money collecting information about bugs in general and this one in particular. Still we can not understand why the information had not been classified as a matter of pure science, just as the data as to mosquitoes were even before they became matters of practical sanitation. The simulium takes on great importance now that Dr. Louis W. Sambon, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has published facts which indict it as the carrier of the infecting agent of pellagra, and we understand that he has since then collected enough more evidence to make conviction certain. That is, pellagra is not due to a maize diet at all, but is an infection imported from Italy by the hordes of immigrants who have arrived in the last thirty or forty years.

"The opinion is growing that it is a new disease here, and had not been long overlooked, as we once thought. Our alienists and dermatologists are too keen to have missed such a clean-cut entity, and we are now justified in concluding that the sad condition is a recent affair. The believers in the maize theory explain the sudden appearance by the alleged fact that only recently have southerners been using northern corn, which spoils because it does not have time to ripen on the stalk. But this argument is now worthless because the disease is appearing in northern places where they have never had any other kind of corn.

"The seriousness of the pellagra situation is shown by the fact that it is appearing in new areas where it had never before occurred and where there has been no change of diet to account for it. What makes the matter worse is the discovery that the insect is very wide-spread in Illinois, where ten species are found, and that no part of the State can be said to be free of it. . . . .

"Most of the Illinois cases are in people who have lived in or near towns, and they so far seem to show a tendency to come from restricted localities, as tho the infection was slowly spreading from new foci. The outlook is not pleasant, and if the infection spreads we have another insect against which we must carry on a perpetual sanitary warfare, as its elimination does not seem so practicable as in the case of the mosquito. We must again call attention to the urgent need of a large, well-equipped aquarium for the study of the diseases of water-animals, as there has been a suggestion that the cause of pellagra is a harmless inhabitant of a cold-blooded species. The relation of fish to leprosy is still entertained, and there is room to suspect that some of our other ills come from the water rather than the land."

A press dispatch from Spartanburg, S. C., in the New York *Sun* reports that—

"The Board of Health's vital statistics for the year show that pellagra now causes more deaths than any other disease in this city. Pellagra for the last three years has been second to tuberculosis, but this year takes first place, having caused thirty-one of 340 deaths in Spartanburg. More than six hundred cases have been found in the county. . . . A bill is pending in Congress for the building of a $300,000 Government pellagra hospital here."

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LETTERS AND ART

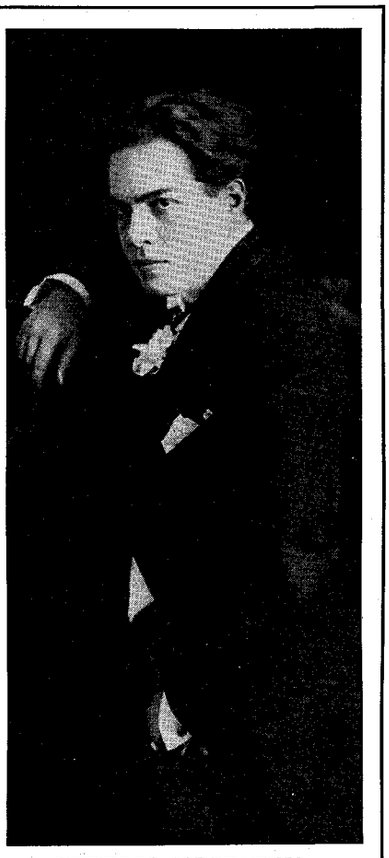
HOW THE FACE BETRAYS THE VOICE

THE FACE is so much more than the index to the soul that it tells to those who have eyes to see even what the acquired physical accomplishments of the owner may be. One of the former tenors of the Boston Opera Company, Mr. Umberto Sorrentino, asserts that he can tell by looking at the face whether the possessor has a singing voice or not, and further what kind of a voice it is, high or low. His assertions were once met by the challenge of an operatic director, so he tells us in the New York *Tribune Sunday Magazine*, who asked Mr. Sorrentino to go over the line of his chorus men and arrange them in groups according to the theories he had worked out "as to contour of face, nose, and throat, indicating the pitch, resonance, and quality of the singing voice." Mr. Sorrentino declares:

"With but five exceptions, those who I had set aside as tenors were found to have high-pitched voices. Those who I thought were bassos, almost to a man, had deep, resonant voices; but in those who were selected as barytones—among whom were these five exceptions—there was some confusion, based upon the fact that the physical qualities of both tenors and bassos were diffused in them—they 'mixed' their signs.

"The director, for many years familiar with almost every phase of the vocal art, was now deeply interested, and anxious to discuss the matter.

"So I explained in detail that the pitch and quality of a voice depended very largely upon the peculiar anatomical formation of the face, nose, and throat. The facial angles, the size and shape of the nose, and the prominence or lack of prominence of the 'Adam's apple' (thyroid cartilage) determine the character, tone, and resonance of a voice. It works itself out with almost mathematical precision, this physical basis for voice classification."



UMBERTO SORRENTINO,

An Italian tenor whose avocation is "vocal physiognomy." Simply by observation he puts you in your voice class.

We are even assured that "one good look would enable an expert in 'vocal physiognomy' to tell with a tolerable degree of accuracy whether the applicant should attempt a tenor or a bass part in the 'Soldiers' Chorus,'" for—

"The man with a tenor voice invariably has high cheek-bones. The upper part of his face is strongly developed. The arch beneath the orbit of the eye—that prominence which you feel when you pass your finger along the ridge of bone running from the outer corner of the eye to the bridge of the nose, formed by the union of the malar and the temporal bones, called by anatomists the 'zygomatic arch'—is almost always full and prominent.

"The bassos and low barytones have a heavily developed lower face, thick lower jaw (inferior maxilla), and a protruding, sometimes almost an ungainly, Adam's apple. This is true to the extent of 85 per cent. of cases, in my experience; for of course the pitch of the voice is determined by the length of the vocal chords. The longer they are, the more slowly they vibrate, and the deeper the note they emit. And the longer they are, the bigger the larynx necessary to contain them; and the bigger the laryngeal cartilage, the more unblushingly it protrudes itself into the gaze of the world.

"An exception occurs with heavy dramatic tenors, or high, brilliant barytones—as before mentioned—in whom the points of anatomical cleavage are obscured by 'overlapping.'

"Now, everybody who is not aphonic—that is to say, dumb—has a singing voice, even tho it may be only one poor note. So it follows that what is true of the physical characteristics of a professional singer is equally true of the man who might be arrested if he attempted to perpetrate this one note within the hearing of the outraged neighborhood. Also the pitch, quality, and resonance of the speaking voice are determined by the development of his zygomatic arch, prominent lower orbit, and high cheek-bones, or by his Adam's apple and heavy lower jaw, as the case may be.

"The man with the round apple face, cute little nose, and the shrinking-violet type of chin, will almost uniformly use a thin, piping treble in making his wants known. The man with the high cheek-bones and generous, wide-nostriled nose will usually have a clear 'carrying' voice; while the individual with a nice, protuberant knob on the front of his neck coupled with a heavy lower face, is generally qualified by nature to bellow forth orders from the quarter-deck, or sway the multitude from rostrum, stage, or pulpit.

"So the rule works out with the singing voice. And further, these anatomical characteristics are practically universal; so that if an impresario wanted to select a male chorus formed of different races, he could engage a group of Chinamen—who have uniformly high facial prominences, smooth throats, and consequently high-pitched voices—for tenors; a crew of Japanese—with cheek-bones not quite so high, a little heavier lower jaw, and more definitely marked neck prominences—for second tenors; a tribe of Indians—with conspicuous Adam's apples, but with high cheek-bones modifying the basso characteristics—for barytones; and a regiment of negroes—with heavy, prognathous (or protruding) lower jaws, and thick, ample necks—for bassos."

All singers, we are further told, have one marked physical peculiarity in common, and that is the long, "competent" lower jaw. "It seems to matter little what part they sing nor how 'mixed' or obscure the physical signs in every other respect—they all have strong, well-developed lower jaws." Further:

"A glance at the photographs of any of the world's great singers will demonstrate this fact. Take, as examples, Caruso, Titta-Ruffo, Chaliapine, or Plançon among the men; or Tetrazzini, Cavalieri, Nordica, or Eames among the women, and notice the length and evident strength of their lower jaws. . . . . .

"To a student of vocal mechanics the advantage of this long jaw is obvious; for with its powerful muscles and attachment it facilitates the 'opening' of the throat. The 'smiling' and 'yawning' position so necessary to the proper relaxation of the vocal apparatus is here attained along lines of least resistance. The 'vocal emission' is more fluent, tone placement a natural process, the voice 'lies' better, and is more flexible, resonant, and sonorous. Facility is attained almost unconsciously. . . . . .

"Most great vocalists, and speakers also, have ample, well-developed noses. These instruments of beauty, grace, and dignity are indispensable for transmitting and reenforcing vibration in the resonance boxes of the larynx, fauces, pharynx, the arch of the palate, and in the nasal cavities themselves."

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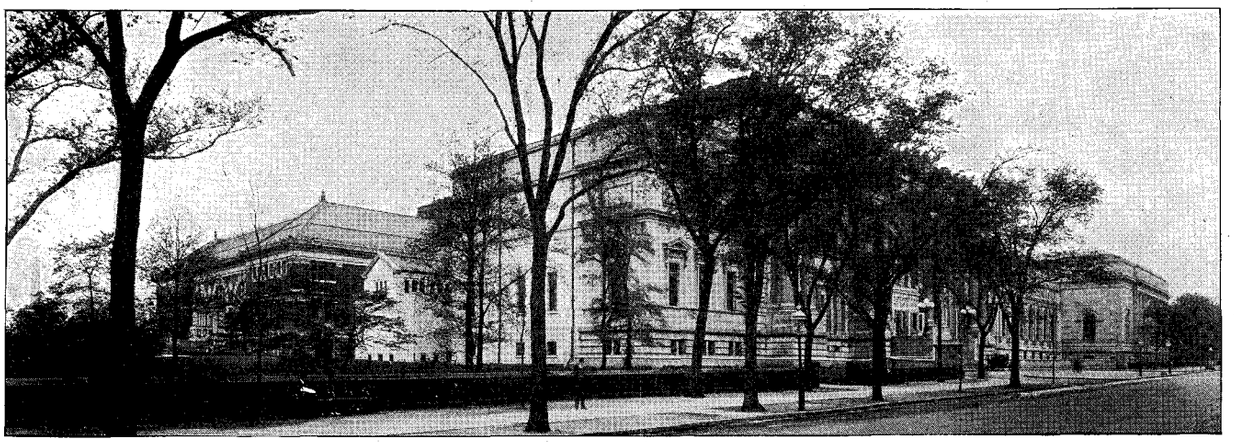

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, TWO MILES AND A HALF FROM THE CITY'S CENTER OF ACTIVITY

In 1912, from a population of over 4,700,000, it drew 690,000 visitors.

INACCESSIBLE MUSEUMS

THE ACID TEST of actual utility is applied to our great museums by the keen-minded public librarian of Newark, who finds after his examination that the museum ideal of to-day can not stand the test of time. "To-morrow objects of art will be bought to give pleasure, to make manners seem more important, to promote skill, to exalt hand-work and to increase the zest of life by adding to it new interests," declares Mr. J. C. Dana. These objects of art, he further asserts, will be put where the greatest number of people can most handily use them. The ideal of to-day, which he goes to great pains to prove futile (in *The Newarker*, organ of the Free Public Library of this New Jersey city), seems to be to keep the museums' objects safely and to do this at some spot "in the splendid isolation of a distant park." The buildings that house the collections are imitations either of Greek temples or Italian palaces, which, Mr. Dana claims, are "very poorly adapted to the proper installation of collections and very rarely well-planned for growth." Mr. Dana is not careful of the artistic sensitiveness of our competing American cities, and charges that the objects in nearly all our museums are "very largely second-rate original art works, usually with large additions of things historical or archeological of little art value." To prove his contention of the small utility of the museum to-day he gives the accompanying statistical table covering fifteen of the leading institutions in the United States.

The figures do not absolutely prove the point that the number of a museum's visitors or the degree of its helpfulness in the community are dependent on its distance from the center of activity of the population, admits Mr. Dana, but a comparison of the cases of New York and Chicago lends color to the contention. "In Chicago, a centrally located and rather popularly administered museum, small and unimportant as to contents when compared with that of New York, and spending annually for accessions about four per cent. of New York's yearly outlay for the same, drew last year from one-fourth the population 30 per cent. more visitors." The writer continues:

"It may be said that if this development of American art museums into remote palaces and temples, filled with objects not closely associated with the life of the people who are asked to get pleasure and profit from them, and so arranged and administered as to make them seem still more remote—it may be said that if this development has been as natural and inevitable as has been suggested, then no one can be charged with responsibility for the fact, and not much can be done to correct the error.

"It would indeed be difficult to lay the burden of this unfortunate line of development on the shoulders of any persons who may be specifically named. It would be difficult also to correct the mistakes already made. No one, for example, would quite dare to suggest,—taking up the one point only of location,—to the citizens of Boston, New York, Buffalo, and Cincinnati that they can much better afford, in the long run, to move their museums into the centers of daily movement of population and thereby secure a ten-fold enlargement of their use and influence, than they can to go on paying large sums for their maintenance in relative idleness where they now are.

"And it would be idle to attempt to persuade architects and trustees and a public, bound to accept the architectural conventions of their time, that when they use the outward presentations of one-story buildings, designed for housing gods in a perpetual twilight, as the peripheries of well-lighted and convenient and easily warmed and controlled spaces for the display of precious objects to thousands of visitors, they show a certain magnificent courage, but not architectural taste, not originality, and not common sense.

"But, in spite of the depressing influence of fashion and of the architectural paralysis induced by the classic burden in these matters, one may hope that all museums hereafter built need not conform to the old ideas, and that some of the museums already in existence can be so modified as to be far more useful and influential than they are to-day."

Mr. Dana shows himself to be more of an iconoclast in dealing with some of the most

STATISTICAL NOTES ON SOME OF THE ART MUSEUMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Date	Administration	Paid for Objects	Location	Visitors
Boston Museum of Fine Arts	1912	$150,500	$186,807	From the "Common," two miles	220,043
Brooklyn—Institute of Arts and Sciences	1912	110,000	9,000	From Borough Hall, two miles	350,735
Buffalo—Albright Art Gallery	1912	140,000		From center, three miles	167,723
Chicago Art Institute	1913	156,000	6,400	Central	925,607
Cincinnati—Museum Assoc.	1912	25,000	1,400	From center, nearly two miles	48,733
Cleveland	(Under construction)			From center, four miles	
Detroit—Museum of Art	1912	17,000	3,000	Central	150,000
Indianapolis—John Herron Art Institute	1913	18,500	4,000	From center, one mile and a half	36,290
Minneapolis—Art Museum	(Under construction)			From center, two miles	
New York—Metropolitan Museum	1912	332,000	540,000	From 34th St. & Broadway, two miles and half	690,000
Philadelphia—Penn. Museum	1913	20,800		From City Hall, about four miles	319,789
Pittsburg—Carnegie Institute of Fine Arts	1913	53,000	10,500	From Post Office, three miles	
St. Louis—City Art Museum	1912	48,000	15,000	From center, five miles	114,139
Toledo—Museum Art	1912	19,000	All gifts Yes	From Court House, about one mile	121,351
Worcester—Art Museum	1913	28,000	55,400	Central	42,147

By center of the city is meant the business and rapid-transit center, not the geographical center.

FIGURES THAT SHOW WHERE MUSEUMS FAIL.

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cherished ideas regarding a museum's style and the value of its contents:

"The museum building, located in the city's center, should satisfy the fundamental conditions of all good architecture; it should be large enough for its purpose; it should be constructed of the materials, proper in its day, which are best adapted to its form and size; it should be in harmony with its surroundings, and it should be as beautiful as the highest technic and the best taste of the time can make it.

"A building of steel and concrete, in a modern American city, is not made an appropriate home of the fine arts by placing on its front the façade of one or the façades of half a dozen Greek temples or of the fifteenth-century Italian palaces. It is impossible to believe that the best Greek architects, if they were the masters in good taste we suppose them to have been, would have continued to make their buildings look as tho they were built of columns of stone, with huge girders and cross-beams of the same material, long after they had learned to use steel and concrete in construction.

"In time we shall learn to insist that great public buildings like libraries and museums be erected as such and not as imitations of structures developed for quite other purposes, in other cities, in other times, and under limitations as to material and method by which we are no longer bound.

"A modern museum building for an American city is a distinct problem in arrangement, and a difficult one, not to be solved by the adoption for its exterior of a type, however beautiful, which in origin and development never bore the slightest relation to the subject of museums.

"It may be said that the contents of art museums are in part priceless, can not be replaced, must be so housed as to make their destruction by fire impossible, and that, therefore, the only safe location for a museum is in a park, far from all other buildings. In reply it may be said that the high value put on many of the objects in art museums is largely fictitious, born of the rivalry of rich collectors and even of rich museums, in their search for objects of honorific uniqueness; that a few students could truly feel their loss; but that as instruments of human enlightenment and happiness they are by no means priceless. Next, it may be noted that it is doubtful if any art-museum authorities have yet erected a remote building on the contents of which they can get fire-insurance rates as low as they could get them on the same contents housed in a fireproof building in the center of their city. There are risks in remoteness as well as safeguards. It should also be said that if a city wants a warehouse for the storage of art treasures, build it by all means; but do not encumber with it the fine, open spaces of a public park. But, if it wants an institution of the general museum type, something from which can be derived pleasure, surely, and profit if the gods permit, then let that be built where it can be easily made use of, in the city's center."

THE "CLERK OF LOST ILLUSIONS"—There is a new figure awaiting the scrutiny of the novelist, according to a personal in the Manchester *Guardian*. The prototype just died in England, but his counterpart must be found among us too:

"Some day a great writer looking into Fleet Street will see such a figure as Henry Edward Fenn, the old Divorce Court reporter, whose death is announced to-day, and make of him a universal figure—that is to say, if Fleet Street can ever show another Henry Edward Fenn. He was like a figure from Balzac. Here was a man who for thirty-eight years had sat in the hall of lost illusions. He had seen thousands and thousands of old lovers at the moment when they were parting for ever, and parting gladly. His ears had heard every ugliness and meanness and horror that may track the wedded state, hideous camp-followers that gather on the corpse of love. It was more ugly to look on than the police court, for most of the people there had never been happy, whereas the Divorce Court always postulates that the people had walked in Eden. Physically 'Uncle' Fenn seemed as tho he had been wronged by the course of his life within these unwholesome walls, but in character he was a friendly, wise, and helpful comrade. Yet despite it all there was always to the outsider a touch of the sinister in this quiet, stout little man, most of all when one saw him sitting exchanging memories with his friend the oldest reporter of fashionable marriages in London, the latter, perhaps, with a flower in his coat, just back from St. George's, Hanover Square. The Balzac of Fleet Street, had he seen it, would have known how to ring the last drop of irony from the meetings of these friends."

TO MAKE OUR LIVES RHYTHMIC

A NEW FORCE that bears the name of Eurhythmics is, we read, affecting not only musical education, but education in all its branches. A writer in the London *Nation* observes that the new force or practise—call it what you will—might be named rhythmic gymnastics, but that the term seems to limit the thing too much. "It would be truer to say that eurhythmics are an expression of a force that finds an easy and fascinating outlet in gymnastics, but can, and will, find an equal outlet in every conceivable branch of science and art." Europe is the home of the discoverer, Mr. Jacques-Dalcroze, and knows more of the new expression than does America, but our journals have not lacked occasional reference to it. It goes as far back at least as Plato, whose words are quoted by a Dalcroze disciple to the effect that "it is through the physical body that Eurhythmy—the expression of the symmetry hidden within the soul—is awakened into being, and it is by the 'dance gymnastic' that reactive harmony of soul and body is attained." Rhythmic gymnastics, we are assured by Mr. Cyril B. Andrews, "are not hygienic exercises; their object is to enrich the brain, not to have any direct effect on the body." But—

"Any one who watches the movements of Mr. Dalcroze's pupils will realize how far more perfect is this influence of the brain on the body than the clumsy and direct forms of physical culture which are at present the fashion. If the body is to be trained to the highest state of perfection, it must be by something more than mere bodily exercise.

"It might be thought that the teaching of Eurhythmics might suppress rather than develop individuality, but we learn in Professor Dalcroze's book how strikingly different were the interpretations of a Prelude by Chopin, performed by two girls trained side by side at the same institute at Hellerau, and we can see for ourselves the distinct individuality of his pupils who are now in England. As one watches each pupil interpret in her own way the airs played on the piano or written on the blackboard, one sees clearly the individuality of the child's conception, and later on, when the part of the conductor is taken in turn, one feels that each girl's mode of conducting is essentially her own, and not that of any of the others.

"The exercises teach steady attention, but never result in automatism; as soon as the movements become automatic they are used as units for further building. As the imagination of each child expresses itself in movement, an impression is made on the brain, and then the imagination, enriched by the experience of the movement, is able to realize itself even when the child remains motionless. When this effect and counter-effect are produced the exercise is abandoned, and the child passes on to a higher and more complicated performance, but at each stage there is perpetual interaction of imagination and of the power of performance. Many of the most perfect pupils are those who had little or no idea of music when they first arrived at Hellerau; unconsciously the sense of rhythm, innate in every one, dawns on the youthful mind; the boys or girls, by expressing consciously their emotions, produce their own movements and invent rather than learn the various rhythms. The sense of rhythm, started by memory and independent of the motor centers, is a poor thing until it is enriched by movement.

"In the past we used to hope vaguely that music might one day be a means of expression, but we never thought of allowing the pupil to express himself from the very beginning, and often by the time any instrument was mastered its emotional value was gone, the end forgotten, the means only preserved. Our children were studying music when they ought to have been making use of the power behind it to add balance to all their work. The pupils at Hellerau have widely different interests, which they all eagerly pursue, but the influence of Eurhythmics unconsciously pervades all their work and play and gives them joy, rhythm, and strength. Neurasthenia, we are told by Mr. Dalcroze, is nothing more than a lack of balance between mental and physical powers, a lack of rhythm, a nervous strain produced by mental excitement when it is denied bodily expression.

"Many who are well acquainted with the rhythm of music, painting, poetry, and prose have yet to realize the extreme

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value of rhythm in life. Music may still be the privilege of the few, but rhythm will be the joy of the many. The different arts will become united by a general feeling for rhythm, which at the same time will form the link between art and ordinary every-day life. It was the privilege of the last century to make full use of science; it will, we hope, be the privilege of this century to make full use of art. Like the children in Mr. Dalcroze's school at Hellerau, we must learn to respect and enjoy the memory of previous achievements, but at the same time we must realize that the same joys can not be repeated again, but can only be used as stepping-stones to newer and greater things."

OUR ACCUSERS ACCUSED

THE CLASSIC ACCUSATIONS of the British against the bad English of American writers seem, for the time being, to have degenerated into jokes, even for the accusers themselves. But not to be robbed entirely of the slings and arrows of wit against their younger cousins, they have formulated a new charge. It seems that in addition to writing slipshod, slang-filled English ourselves, we have lately become guilty of forcing the English to do likewise. And this is the new ground of complaint they are taking, according to Dr. Rossiter Johnson, who has been a careful conservator of the niceties of English speech, and has frequently admonished us for our lapses. The new rebuke seems to stir Dr. Johnson's patriotic feelings, and in the New York *Times* he gathers up a rather formidable list of shortcomings in the English of some of Britain's best writers, sufficient at least to convince the querulous complainers that there is linen to wash at home. It will not probably be retorted by our English cousins that Macaulay or De Quincey or Tennyson was caught in the trap of bad American English and against their wills forced to do violence to their mother tongue. Here are the flaws Dr. Johnson points out:

"Macaulay is one of the most powerful of English writers, but open his history almost anywhere and read such sentences as this: 'Howe had, like Baxter, been personally a gainer by the recent change of policy.' There would have been a gain in gracefulness as well as in correctness if he had written: 'Howe, like Baxter, had been personally a gainer by the recent change of policy,' and any schoolmaster would have told him so. Again, in Chapter XII he writes awkwardly: 'The castle had in 1686 been almost uninhabitable.' It would have been just as easy, and much better, to write: 'In 1686 the castle had been almost uninhabitable.' Do the English want their writers to be forever splitting their verbs like this?

"And, again, there is perhaps no more eloquent writer in our language than Ruskin; but do we wish our younger writers to imitate him in such sentences as this? 'The quite happiest bit of manual work I ever did was for my mother in the old inn at Sixt.' Or do we wish our young writers to follow the example of Charles Dickens when he says, speaking of an innkeeper in 'David Copperfield': 'He quite shook hands with me'? I own that I can not quite approve this use of the word 'quite.'

"Shall we perpetuate the favorite British expression 'different to' instead of the correct American expression 'different from'? But the best British writers are using it. Because De Quincey, in 'The Afflictions of Childhood,' writes, 'The reader is likely to differ from me upon the question,' when it is clear that he meant 'differ with me,' is it to be accepted as good English?

"Tennyson, in his translation of 'The Battle of Brunanburh,' says in a note: 'I have more or less availed myself of my son's prose translation of this poem.' If by more or less he means that he took the words partly, or to some extent, he should have said 'partly' or 'to some extent.' If it was more, more than what? If it was less, less than what? No comparison is involved, and the expression is meaningless. Ruskin, in his 'Modern Painters,' makes the same error, as does Herbert Spencer in, of all books, his 'Philosophy of Style.'

"Israel Zangwill writes: 'Martin had only gone out for an instant,' when he meant that Martin had gone out for an instant only. Conan Doyle writes: 'He only saw "Hamlet" once,' which would have been correct if he meant to inform us that he had read the play several times, but had witnessed its performance only once. In that case 'saw' would be emphasized. Jerome K. Jerome writes: 'I shall only marry him for the sake of his position.' What more could she do for the sake of his position? Marie Corelli writes: 'Some authors can only write at night,' which is hardly true, for there is probably no author who can not also sleep at night—if the wolf is not too near the door."

Lecky, in his "History of the Eighteenth Century," hopelessly confused two persons in writing: "Being incapable of taking an active part in the war, Washington placed him in command at Philadelphia." He meant of course to say that Arnold was given the command at Philadelphia because he was incapable, etc., but Washington is definitely charged with the incapacity. Furthermore:

"Macaulay makes the same kind of blunder when he writes: 'They then proceeded to cut steaks out of the animal while still alive.' The reader hardly needs to be told that those still alive cut steaks out of the animal. Macaulay meant that steaks were cut from the animal while it was still alive, and he should have said so.

"No. 200 of *The Spectator* begins with this sentence: 'The ambition of princes is many times as hurtful to themselves as their people.' Grammatically this implies that the people are hurtful to the princes. The writer should have repeated the particle 'to' before 'their.' Another possible ambiguity would have been avoided if he had written 'often' instead of 'many times,' or had placed 'many times' at the beginning of the sentence. Matthew Arnold, in his essay on 'Sweetness and Light,' writes: 'I propose now to try and inquire what culture really is.' He means, 'I purpose to inquire,' etc. I could quote other eminent English authors to the same purpose.

"Thackeray writes: 'Three fierce and desperate assaults of our Foot were made and repulsed by the enemy.' Do the British critics pick up expressions such as this in our writings and so conclude that they are having a bad effect upon the English language? Addison, in his 'Dialogues on Medals,' writes: 'There is no inscription fitter for a medal, in my opinion, than a quotation that, besides its aptness, has something in it lofty and sublime.' His reputation for elegant English would be sustained better if he had written: 'No inscription is fitter for a medal,' etc. Carlyle, in 'Past and Present,' writes: 'Who can despair of Governments that passes a soldiers' guard-house or meets a red-coated man on the streets?' He should have written: 'Who that passes a soldiers' guard-house or meets a red-coated man on the streets can despair of Governments.'

"This has to do with the arrangement of words in a sentence, which is one of the first things to be learned in the proper use of a language. We all admire Thackeray, and some give him the highest place among modern writers of fiction, but look at the first sentence in his masterpiece, 'Vanity Fair,' and say whether it could possibly be more clumsy or ill-contrived: 'While the present century was in its teens, and on one sunshiny morning in June, there drove up to the great iron gate of *Miss Pinkerton's* academy for young ladies, on Chiswick Mall, a large family coach, with two fat horses in blazing harness, driven by a fat coachman in a three-cornered hat and wig, at the rate of four miles an hour.'

"It would have been quite as easy to make it compact and periodic by writing it thus: 'One sunshiny morning in June, while the present century was in its teens, a large family coach, with two fat horses in blazing harness, driven at the rate of four miles an hour by a fat coachman in a three-cornered hat and a wig, drove up to the great iron gate of *Miss Pinkerton's* academy for young ladies, on Chiswick Mall.' Perhaps it is fortunate for us that Thackeray was an Englishman, and not an American. Otherwise I do not see how we could have escaped drastic criticism.

"Henry Hallam is considered a classic historian, but he writes, in his 'History of the Middle Ages': 'There seems little reason to doubt that gunpowder was introduced through the means of the Saracens into Europe.' As the thought concerns, not where gunpowder was introduced, but who introduced it, this sentence should read: 'There seems little reason to doubt that gunpowder was introduced into Europe through the means of the Saracens.' . . . . . .

"Every critical reader of English knows that illustrations can be taken from many others, among the best of British writers, showing faulty use of the language. I do not say that American writers are purists above their brothers across the water, but it must be apparent that they are not the only ones that offend. Also, please observe that in this discursive talk I have not once alluded to Lowell's famous essay, 'On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners.'"

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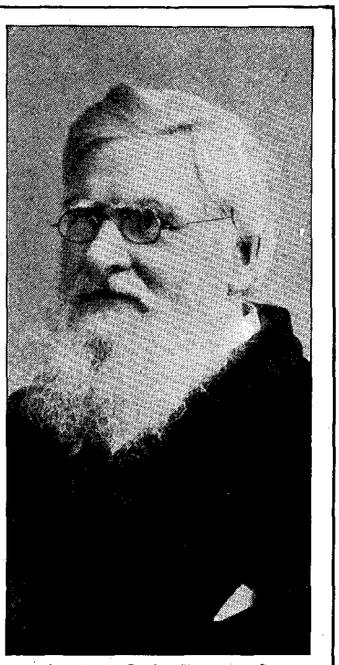
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

MAN'S MORAL PROGRESS DENIED

LESS THAN a year ago Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, talking to a group of journalists on his ninetieth birthday, uttered a sentence which, caught up by the press of the world, startled and shocked an age accustomed to regard itself as the onward-pressing vanguard of progress and reform. "I have come to the general conclusion," said this last of the Victorian giants, who shared with Darwin the discovery of the epoch-making theory of natural selection, "that there has been no advance either in intellect or morals from the days of the earliest Egyptians to the keel-laying of the latest dreadnought." In his last book, "Social Environment and Moral Progress," published only a few months before his death, this thesis is maintained and elaborated through nearly a score of chapters, and the present system of society is denounced as "rotten from top to bottom." "It is not too much to say," he asserts, "that the social environment as a whole, in relation to our possibilities and our claims, is the worst that our world has ever seen." In support of this judgment he cites the condition of the slums in great cities, the struggle of millions for the bare necessaries of life, the extortions of middlemen, the remorseless greed of capital, and the maladministration of justice.



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ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE,

Who believed that our "social environment as a whole, in relation to our possibilities and our claims, is the worst that our world has ever seen."

By morality Dr. Wallace does not mean conduct, which is directly influenced by environment, but those inherent qualities which constitute character, and which he believes have remained unchanged in the human race since the dawn of history. He says:

"All the evidence we possess tends to show that altho the actions of most individuals are to a considerable extent determined by their social environment, that does not imply any alteration in their character. Every one's experience of life, and especially the example of his friends and associates, leads him to repress his passions, regulate his emotions, and in general to use his judgment before acting, so as to secure the esteem of his fellows and greater happiness for himself; and these restraints, becoming habitual, may often give the appearance of an actual change of character till some great temptation or violent passion overcomes the usual restraint and exhibits the real nature, which is usually dormant.

"Now, it is this inherent and unchangeable character itself that tends to be transmitted to offspring, and this being the case, there can be no progressive improvement in character without some selective agency tending to such improvement."

Glancing over the list of great moral teachers in very early times, Dr. Wallace reminds us that the race produced Socrates and Plato about 400 B.C., Confucius and Buddha, one or two centuries earlier; Homer earlier still; and the author of the great India epic, the Mahabharata, about 1500 B.C. "All these," he says, "afford indications of intellectual and moral character quite equal to our own; while their lower manifestations, as shown by their wars and love of gambling, were no worse than corresponding immoralities to-day." He explains this by the theory—rejected by Darwin—that when man, as a mere animal, had reached the required degree of perfection, he received "within a strictly limited period, perhaps of a very few generations, or even one generation," the spiritual influx which started him on his course of purely human development. While standards of conduct have changed with changing conditions and needs, Dr. Wallace believes that, at least within the period of history, men have always manifested about the same varying degrees of devotion to whatever were the accepted standards and ideals of the time and place as they do to-day. And by this test he finds the savage races of to-day "not morally inferior to civilized races." Returning to his indictment of the social and industrial environment which has developed since the beginning of the nineteenth century, he says:

"We see a continuous advance of man's power to utilize the forces of nature to an extent which surpasses everything he had been able to do during all the preceding centuries of his recorded history.

"We see also that the result of this vast economic revolution has been almost wholly evil.

"We see that this hundredfold increase of wealth, amply sufficient to provide necessaries, comforts, and all beneficial refinement and luxuries for our whole population has been distributed with such gross injustice that the actual condition of those who produce all this wealth has become worse and worse, no efficient arrangements having been made that from the overflowing abundance produced *all* should receive the mere essentials of a healthy and happy existence.

"We have seen huge cities grow up, every one of them with their overcrowded, insanitary slums, where men, women, and children die prematurely as surely as tho a body of secret poisoners were constantly at work to destroy them.

"We see thousands of girls compelled by starvation to work in such an empoisoned environment as to produce horribly painful and disfiguring disease, which is often fatal in early youth, or in what ought to have been, and what might have been, the period of maximum enjoyment of their womanhood. And to this very day no efficient steps have been taken to abolish these conditions.

"We see millions still struggling in vain for a sufficiency of the bare necessaries of life (which in their misery is all they ask), often culminating in actual starvation, or in suicide, to which they are driven by the dread of starvation. Yet our Governments, selected from among the most educated, the most talented, the wealthiest of the country, with absolute power to make what laws and regulations they please, and an overflowing fund of accumulated wealth to draw upon, do nothing, altho more people die annually of want than are killed in a great war, and more children than could be slaughtered by many Herods.

"And while all this goes on in the depths . . . a little higher up, among the middlemen distributers of the necessaries and luxuries of life, bribery, adulteration, and various forms of petty dishonesty are rampant.

"And higher yet, among the great capitalists, the merchant princes, the captains of industry, we find hard taskmasters who drive down wages below the level of bare subsistence, and who support a more gigantic and wide-spread system of gambling than the world has ever seen.

"And, finally, our administration of what we call 'Justice' (and of which we are so proud because our judges can not be

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bribed) is utterly *unjust*, because it is based on a system of money fees at every step; because it is so cumbrous and full of technicalities as to need the employment of attorneys and counsel at great cost, and because all petty offenses are punishable by fine *or* imprisonment, which makes poverty itself a crime while it allows those with money to go practically free.

"Taking account of these various groups of undoubted facts, many of which are so gross, so terrible, that they can not be overstated, it is not too much to say that our whole system of society is rotten from top to bottom, and the social environment as a whole, in relation to our possibilities and our claims, is the worst that the world has ever seen."

But while Dr. Wallace holds to his startling opinion that "there has been no definite advance of morality from age to age, and that even the lowest races, at each period, possest the same intellectual and moral nature as the higher," he does not say that no moral progress is possible in the future. The laws of natural selection that govern purely physical evolution do not operate here, it is true, because "the higher intellectual or moral powers are so rarely of life-preserving value, and are not infrequently the reverse, that they are not *cumulative*, tho they are *hereditary*." For the evolution of man's moral and intellectual nature, then, we must look to some other selective agency. Such an agency will become operative, declares Dr. Wallace, when women achieve real freedom of choice in marriage. "Then we shall find that a system of *truly natural* selection will come spontaneously into action which will steadily tend to eliminate the lower, the less developed, or in any way defective types of men, and will thus continuously raise the physical, moral, and intellectual standard of the race."

REV. A. B. C. DUNNE,

Who has been dubbed "the premier convert-maker of the West."

A CATHOLIC FISHER FOR PROTESTANT SOULS

SO MUCH has been heard of Protestant missionary workers among Catholics that it is perhaps well to have our attention called to a Catholic priest who makes a specialty of bringing his "separated brethren" back into the fold of Mother Church. The pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Eau Claire, Wis., in which a class of 100 adult converts were confirmed by the bishop one day quite recently, is dubbed by *The Catholic Citizen* "the premier convert-maker of the West." During the past five years, says *The Citizen*, this priest, Father A. B. C. Dunne, has received into his Church 268 non-Catholics, "an average of a little more than one a week," and "the total number of converts received by him during his pastorate is 636." The Catholic weekly goes on to outline the methods which Father Dunne has used so successfully. Both Catholics and Protestants will find interesting the enumeration and explanation of the specific means and aids to conversion:

"(1) By the cooperation of the laity in congregational prayers, novenas, communions, and general interest in the spiritual welfare of non-Catholic relatives and friends, through securing for them the grace of conversion.

"(2) Cordial and frequent personal invitations extended to non-Catholics to attend Catholic services, particularly the Lenten course of lectures, which are adapted to mixed audiences, and at the conclusion of which the non-Catholic shares with his Catholic brethren the graces that flow from the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

"(3) Generous distribution of Catholic literature. Within the past ten years more than 1,800 copies of 'The Faith of Our Fathers' have been given to inquirers. Each Protestant minister, shortly after his arrival in the city, receives a copy, with the compliments of Father Dunne.

"(4) Judicious use of the space generously proffered by the local press, to propound Catholic doctrine.

"(5) The easy and continuous opportunity of taking instructions. Father Dunne conducts four courses of instruction annually, each extending over ten weeks, of three hours per week. The opening of each course is announced from the pulpit three Sundays in advance, the faithful being exhorted to notify any non-Catholic acquaintances who may be disposed to attend. On each Sunday during the course the hours of instruction are announced, and candidates are permitted to enter the class at any time, being able to take up on the next course the instructions they have missed.

"These classes are open to Catholics as well as to non-Catholics, and in prospective marriage cases he urges the attendance of the Catholic party, which conduces greatly to the encouragement of the non-Catholic as well as to their mutual benefit.

"The following results of four years of prenuptial instruction will demonstrate its efficiency:

"During that time the priest has had 102 non-Catholic applicants for marriage. Of these, 96 took the instructions, 86 of whom were received into the Church before marriage, nine postponing their entrance until later on account of the bitter antagonism of relatives, and only one declaring that he was not sufficiently convinced of the truth of the Church."

UPSHOT OF THE "RITUAL MURDER" TRIAL

BEILISS IS ACQUITTED at Kief of killing Yushinsky, but the verdict fails to exonerate the Jews from the charge of "ritual murder." This ambiguity, points out the London *Daily Mail's* Russian correspondent, is likely to lead to a revival of anti-Jewish agitation. The long trial has been watched by the whole civilized world, and the position of Russia in regard to the belief banished from Western Europe centuries ago is not an enviable one. That this is felt in Russia also to some extent is seen in the words of one correspondent given in the New York *Times*, that "all enlightened Russians have been stung with a sense of shame and disgust by the exhibition of ignorance, superstition, and want of culture which the proceedings at Kief disclosed to the world."

The Central News correspondent at Kief says that the Court put to the jury the following questions:

"1. Was Yushinsky wounded in the head, back, temple, and neck with some pricking instrument in order to draw out blood, and then murdered with the same instrument, receiving altogether forty-seven wounds?

"2. If this fact is demonstrated, was Beiliss associated with some unknown persons, moved by religious superstition, in the commission of this murder?

"The jury answered the questions as follows: No. 1, 'Yes.' No. 2, 'No.'"

In England and in America mass-meetings and petitions have voiced the feelings of these countries. A remarkable petition addrest to the Czar was drawn up in New York and signed by Cardinal Farley, Bishop Greer, Bishop Scarborough, of New Jersey; Dr. William T. Manning, and many other officials of Christian denominations, says the New York *Sun*, "praying the Czar to avert a grave peril and forestall the possibility of an imposition of injustice on the entire Jewish people." The

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petitioners further asked the Czar to confirm the ukase of his ancestor, Alexander I., "who sought to destroy for all time the imputation that the Jews require Christian blood for ritual purposes." Secretary Bryan, through whose department it was sought to forward the document, decided that the Department could not act in this manner, as the Russian Government had taken the stand that it would not accept documents of this character.

Another correspondent writing from Russia reports that in the lobbies of the Duma it is believed that a revision of the Beiliss trial will be attempted by the Kief Police Department "in obedience to the demand that the mystery of the murder shall not remain unsolved." The dispatches quote this correspondent further:

"The first outcome of the Kief trial was seen in the Duma this afternoon (Tuesday), when Mr. Shingareff, on behalf of the Constitutional Democrats, introduced a resolution that a committee be appointed to draft a bill conferring on all Russian subjects equal rights before the law.

"Amid the cheers of the Liberals and angry protests from the Right, Mr. Shingareff declared that the peasant jury at Kief had alone saved Russia from disgrace, yet the peasants of Russia were subordinated everywhere in their rights and citizenship as compared with the vast bureaucratic population, whose political fanaticism had staked all in order to fasten religious fanaticism upon another race."

The correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says:

"The effects of the excitement created over the trial and the consequent revival of certain phases of the Jewish question are noticeable in many ways. We hear again, for instance, of the alleged intention of the Ministry of Public Instruction to extend the percentage of restriction of Jewish students in the universities and other high-class educational institutions to those Jews even who have been converted and baptized in Christian churches.

"It is also proposed again to repress the Jews in Turkestan. These Jews in Central Asia, altho highly recommended as indispensable to local trade and industry, have been marked down as victims of expulsion by the Governor-General of Ferghana. Their plight is a particularly painful one, inasmuch as they can not return to Bokhara, whence they came, except under the penalty of death on account of many having abandoned the Mohammedanism that was forced upon them before they passed under Russian rule.

"The 'Black Hundred' and 'Double-headed Eagle' reactionaries have of course made good use of the opportunity presented by the Kief trial for anti-Semitic propaganda, and, altho no actual pogroms are yet reported, it is evident that there is great danger of the occurrence of such excesses."

The story of this extraordinary trial which has interested all Christendom is reviewed by Mr. George Kennan in *The Outlook*, where he shows that "by a strange chain of circumstances, a common murder, committed by professional robbers in their haunts, has become identified with the policy of the Czar himself." Mr. Kennan's article is admirably comprest by the New York *Times*, and the following account is quoted from its columns:

"According to Mr. Kennan, the lad, Andrew Yushinsky, was murdered in 1911 in the rooms of Vera Tcheberiak simply because the gang of which she was the leader believed that it was he who was responsible for the information which had got them into trouble with the police. The stabs which have played so marked a part in the trial were inflicted merely to extort from the unfortunate boy a confession before he was put out of his misery. Then, when the boy was found, Manzelevski, one of the murderers, set going the hideous calumny on the Jews by writing a letter, signed 'A Christian,' to the mother of the lad, saying that 'The tied hands, the punctured body, and the circumstances generally suggest one of the ritual murders of the Middle Ages.'

"Altho there was some attempt to take up this cry by the anti-Semitic fanatics of Kief, the agitation failed, and so the Jew-haters brought the matter before the Duma in open session. The Liberal leaders, Mr. Kennan says, protested indignantly at the revival of this ancient charge, and declared it to be a disgrace to a civilized Parliament. Even then the matter might have dropt if it had not suited the Imperial Government to revive it. This is how Mr. Kennan says this came about:

"'In February, 1911, only a month before the murder of Yushinsky, 166 members of the Duma, including many Octobrists, had united in the introduction of a bill for the complete abolition of the Jewish Pale of Settlement, and this bill had been referred to the Committee on Inviolability of the Person by the decisive vote of 208 to 138. This seemed to the Czar and his Ministers a very disquieting symptom of disaffection, and when the mysterious murder of the Russian boy in Kief became known and the cry of "ritual murder" was raised, the Government saw in the crime a possible means of disgracing the Jews and of preventing the introduction or adoption of such bills as that for the abolition of the Pale of Settlement. The Czar and his Ministers therefore determined to support the "ritual murder" charge and to justify their anti-Semitic policy, as well as strengthen their position in the Duma, by showing that the Jews really used Christian blood in the preparation of their Passover bread and killed Christian children in order to obtain it. It was a foolish and short-sighted policy, and one which soon involved them in difficulties of the most formidable character.'

"The unfortunate prisoner in the case, Mendel Beiliss, Mr. Kennan says, had not been suspected until it suited the Imperial authorities to find a scapegoat for the crime. There was no evidence against him, but it was manufactured to order.

"As a matter of fact, the murder of the lad was about to be cleared up by a police officer in the ordinary course of his duty. There were certain clues and, says Mr. Kennan, 'Working on these clues, Mishchuk, the Chief of the Kief Detective Bureau, soon got on the track of what he believed to be a gang of common criminals, and formed the theory that the members of the gang had killed the boy in simulation of a "ritual murder," and had then written the letter signed "A Christian" to throw suspicion on the Jews and incite a pogrom, which would give them opportunities for plunder. He laid his clues and proofs before the investigating magistrate, Fenenko, and the latter agreed with the detective's conclusions.'

"This, however, did not please the authorities, and so they laid a trap for the too zealous Mishchuk, convicted him on the trumped-up charge of manufacturing evidence to prove the innocence of Beiliss, and had him and three of his subordinates sentenced to a year in the convict battalions.

"But Mishchuk's work was taken up by yet another detective, Krassovsky, whom Mr. Kennan describes as a man of the Burns type, who combined ability and courage with subtlety and prudence. The Government learned that he was following the right track, and so it first transferred him from Kief and then dismissed him from its service. However, Krassovsky, with a journalist named Brazul-Brushkovsky, continued the investigation on their own account. Mr. Kennan thus states the result:

"'Early in 1912 the official preliminary investigation was concluded, and Beiliss was formally indicted for murder. In May, 1912, Krassovsky finished his own researches and submitted to the Kief gendarmerie, and afterward to the investigating magistrate, Fenenko, the history of the crime. It completely cleared up the whole mystery and showed conclusively that Yushinsky was murdered by a gang of common criminals who had their headquarters in the Tcheberiak tenement-house. Krassovsky's statement was supported by the names of his witnesses, and by a mass of detailed facts. The revelation created a great sensation in official circles, both in Kief and in St. Petersburg, and counsel for Beiliss immediately demanded the quashing of the indictment and a reopening of the preliminary investigation. The Government hesitated, and apparently did not know what to do; but its hand was soon forced.'

"On June 12, 1912, Brazul-Brushkovsky published a four-column article, giving the results of the investigation, and then Vera Tcheberiak proceeded to prosecute for libel all the newspapers which published it. This, says Mr. Kennan, was one of the most curious results of the case. The woman's gang had been broken up; all the other members had been sent to prison. 'Vera herself was the only prominent member of the gang left at liberty, and she, under the protection of the Black Hundreds, the Double-headed Eagles, the Archangel Michaels, the Ministry of Justice, and the Czar, had the hardihood to begin suits for criminal libel against the Kief newspapers.'

"However, the public interest in the case had been aroused, and even the Russian Government found that it must pay attention to the story told by Krassovsky. It found that it could not rely on its original investigator, because he was beginning to sympathize with the detective, and it had to send a special prosecutor from St. Petersburg to take up the case."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

WHY WE LAUGH—BORIS SIDIS ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF IT*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

"QUID RIDES?" asked Horace, and ever since Mæcenas probably confest his inability to reply authoritatively, adding doubtless an assurance of his indifference to the scientific causes of his laughter so long as the laugh came, the world at large has been endeavoring to answer the question, more or less unsuccessfully, be it said. Philosophers, wags, wits, essayists, doctors of divinity, even statesmen, have put their minds upon the problem, and the consensus of critical opinion has been that, when all has been said and done, the only really successful investigator of the exact causes of mirth was Aristotle, whose main generalizations as to humor, if his own assertions may be regarded as authoritative, were set forth in his Poetics, but in a treatise which has unfortunately not come down to us. This is possibly one of the reasons why everybody is willing to accept as all that it should have been Aristotle's view, the sage having proved himself so successful a speculator in all other adventures in human thought.

Whatever Aristotle's conclusions may have been, as one runs over the vast bulk of the literature that has concerned itself with laughter and its causes, one is imprest by the futility of method employed by various investigators to reach definitely acceptable conclusions. For the most part they seem to have worked backward from effects to causes, failing to realize that by so doing their effects become causes and their causes effects. As a result of this method the perplexed reader gains much entertainment, perhaps, but little or no alleviation of his perplexity, and is apt to find himself at the end of each learned disquisition a trifle further from the solution of his problem than he was when he started—which in itself might pass for one of the causes of laughter, since man is prone to smile when he finds himself impaled upon the horns of a paradox. Of the many writers on the subject, Locke, Barrow, Hazlitt, Sidney Smith, Addison, and the lamented "Sunset" Cox, whose work, "Why We Laugh," proved a delectable morsel to our grandfathers, the great English essayist has probably come closer than any to the true family tree of Laughter in his famous genealogy of Humor, which he found to be

TRUTH
GOOD SENSE
WIT MIRTH
HUMOR

But even this, upon careful scrutiny, will be found to be unsatisfactory, since, while Truth may be the grandfather, and Good Sense the father, of Wit and Mirth, Addison leaves us somewhat in the dark as to the maternal side of the proposition. Just whom Truth married that she might bear him Good Sense, and by what legitimate alliance Good Sense was able to father Wit and Mirth, the genial essayist does not so much as intimate; moreover we should have preferred a genealogy of Humor, which at least provided that Wit and Mirth should be cousins, and not brother and sister. The relationship provided for them by Addison is too close to be pleasing to dabblers in eugenics, who are hygienically, not to say morally, opposed to a system of inbreeding which seldom produces offspring of worth except possibly on the operatic stage.

As a matter of fact, the effort to reason out why we laugh on the basis of the act of laughing itself is in the very nature of things bound to fail. Homer tells us that the followers of Ulysses "died with laughter" at sight of Irus gnashing his teeth and writhing on the ground, after Ulysses has broken his skull; and the same distinguished singer, referring again to Ulysses, speaks of his "heart laughing within him" after he had put out the eye of Polyphemus with a burning stick. Similarly the English laugh at the jokes in *Punch*, and Americans roar over the idiocies of the average Broadway musical comedy, in which all elements of real music and true comedy spirit are conspicuous by their absence.

It is obvious from these instances that an attempt to trace causes from effects in an effort to demonstrate the true origin of laughter is futile. Reasoning along the Homeric line one would suppose that heroic ferocity was the basis of mirth. Harking back from a merry jest from the pen of Mr. Punch, the conclusion would be that mirth was a sort of involuntary reaction from the effects of a highly intellectual tension superinduced by the reading of a bit of paragraphic ponderosity remotely affiliated with a deep-seated but unrealized ambition on the part of the paragrapher to be facetious; while he who endeavored to trace the causes of laughter induced by the Broadway librettist would find himself inevitably enmeshed in the miasmatic oozes emanating from the emotional morasses of an unspiritual bedlam. The only common element in the tree is a sort of unwitting cruelty, a certain amount of human suffering being involved in each, frankly in the Homeric instance, insidiously subtly in the other two; but frankly or by indirection, the conclusion that laughter is necessarily sardonic, a sort of safety-valve on our spiritual boilers when the biliary ducts are in danger of exploding from overpressure, would be a half-truth only, and therefore seriously misleading. Whence it has happened that until very recently the literature of laughter scientifically considered has been a literature of half-truth, and hence inadequate.

This inadequacy seems to have been realized of late by some of our deeper thinkers, and the famous Bergson, who is much talked about, and occasionally read in this country, has given us an essay on "Laughter: the Meaning of the Comic." Bergson is now followed by Dr. Boris Sidis, of the Sidis Psychotherapeutic Institute at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with his recently published work, "The Psychology of Laughter." Both these gentlemen have apparently recognized the mistakes of method in the work of their predecessors, and have deduced laughter from inner causes rather than the reverse, with the result that, whether we agree with their conclusions or not, a first step has been taken to present the subject to popular contemplation, so that we may approach it like upstanding readers, resting on our feet and not standing on our heads.

The American philosopher, in our opinion, is more effective than his distinguished confrère overseas, inasmuch as he recognizes the necessity of simplicity of form in the presentation of recondite matters to minds which, to say the least, are inhospitable to Delphic utterances. Dr. Bergson's effort in translation, or in the original, will never, we fancy, seriously interfere with the popularity of the works of George Ade or Mr. Robert W. Chambers; nor will Dr. Sidis's either, for that matter; but it is nevertheless conceivable that Dr. Sidis's work will be read with appreciation and complete understanding by a goodly proportion of the many thousands who rejoice in Ade, and who clothe the broad shoulders of Chambers with a two-piece garment made of the mantles of Thackeray and Dickens. The Portsmouth psychologist has not disdained, as so many of our writers on abstruse subjects are prone to do, to clothe his thought in popular terms, eschewing the technical, speaking the language of *hoi polloi* rather than insulating the thread of his discourse so deeply in the rubber of idiom that it emits no sparks of meaning as it runs along, and sheds mighty little light when it reaches the bulb at the end.

The primary law which Dr. Sidis discovers in the course of his investigations into the causes of laughter is that "all unrestrained activities of normal functions give rise to the emotion of joy, with its expressions of smiles and laughter," and with this as the initial point of his discussion he begins with a consideration of the play-instinct as it is found not alone in man, but in puppies, kittens, and "in fact, in all young animals." Upon this hypothesis he builds up a tolerably convincing theory that pretty nearly all human activity is based upon the play-instinct, finding that even football and the singing of church hymns are intimately related, "offshoots of the same parent root—the play-instinct." Church services, religious ceremonies, theatrical plays, football and baseball games, "in spite of the processes of metamorphosis through which they have passed in the course of the ages," Dr. Sidis contends, at bottom keep on subserving the same function—the satisfaction of the animal play-instinct in man; the same play-instinct that we find in the kitten, the puppy, the squirrel, and the bird.

"Laughter, smiling, and grinning, are

(*Continued on page* 1014)

* **The Psychology of Laughter. By Boris Sidis.** 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

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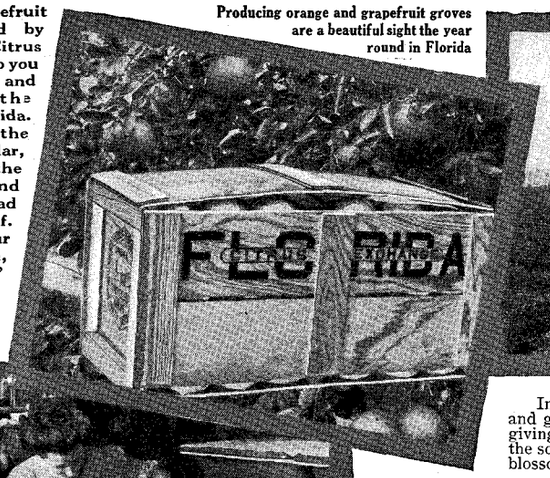
Oranges and grapefruit in boxes shipped by the Florida Citrus Exchange come to you with the flavor and fragrance of the groves of fair Florida. When you open the boxes in your cellar, you will find the fruit as fresh and juicy as if you had picked it yourself. When served, your folks will exclaim, "How delicious!"



Producing orange and grapefruit groves are a beautiful sight the year round in Florida

In Florida the months of delightful sunshine during the time the orange and grapefruit crops are ripening sweeten the juices of these fruits into health-giving liquids confined in globes of gold. The sparkle of Florida sunshine, the softness of semi-tropical breezes and the fragrance of orange and grapefruit blossoms are combined in the citrus fruits grown in this favored state.

Oranges and Grapefruit as in the Golden Groves

The climate and soil of Florida combine to produce oranges and grapefruit of surpassing quality—juicy, sweet and altogether delicious.

Broad-minded Florida growers have organized for the culture of citrus fruits by methods that insure this quality, and for picking, packing and shipping fruit to reach users in prime condition.

This co-operative, non-profit making association works on the theory that whatever is for the good of the consumer of oranges and grapefruit is equally desirable for the grower of these fruits. Its name and trademark—to be found in red on boxes and wrappers—is this:

In the great groves and packing houses of the growers who compose the Exchange

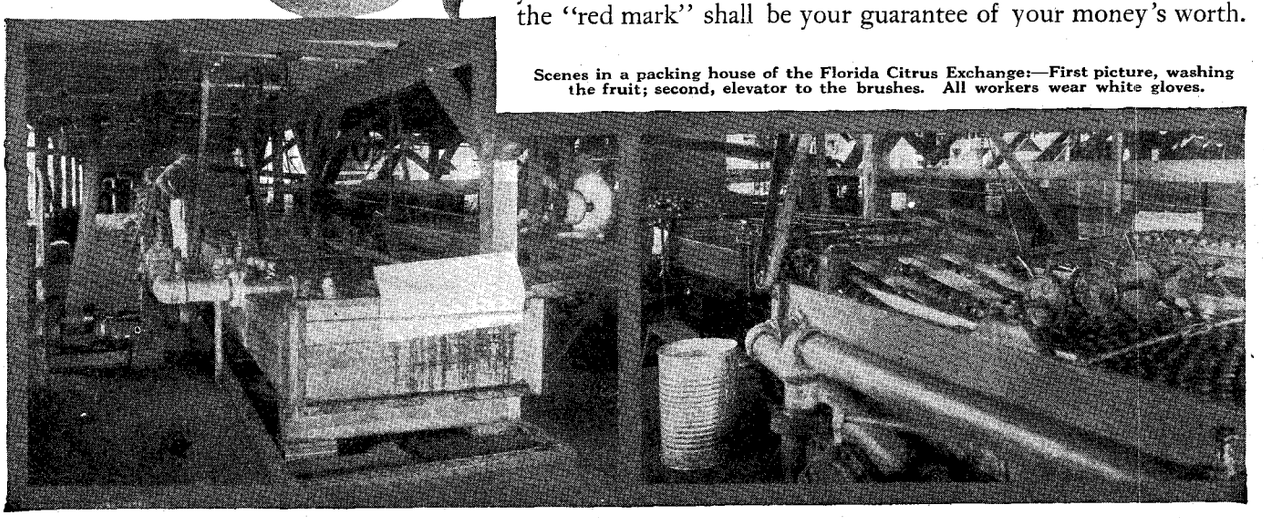
FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

every person must wear white gloves.

This rule is one of many enforced by the Exchange to assure to the consumer, juicy, sweet, spicy, tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit. No child labor is employed in the packing houses. Every precaution is taken to prevent damage to the fruit.

The growers who form the Florida Citrus Exchange believe their interests and those of the consumers of their fruits to be identical and endeavor to put into the markets oranges and grapefruit so good that buyers will want more of them. It is their aim and intention that the "red mark" shall be your guarantee of your money's worth.

Scenes in a packing house of the Florida Citrus Exchange:—First picture, washing the fruit; second, elevator to the brushes. All workers wear white gloves.



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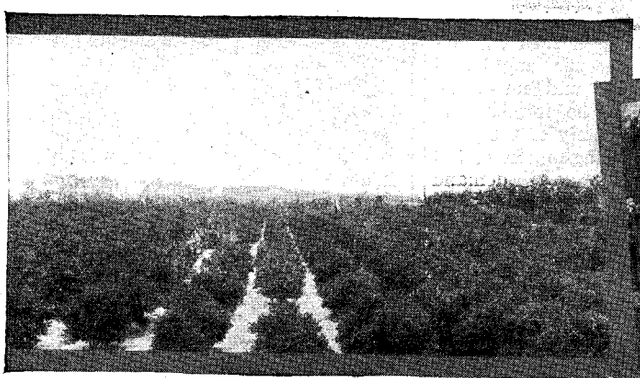


A sometimes rough, uninviting looking globe, the Florida orange or grapefruit is filled almost to bursting with the concentrated essence of spicy dews, jeweled rain drops, balmy airs and golden sunshine. Disregard the mere appearance and drink the juice—delicious, refreshing, healthful, invigorating: a tonic for jaded nerves; indeed a food "truly fit for the gods."

In Florida there are hundreds of thousands of acres of splendid groves like these

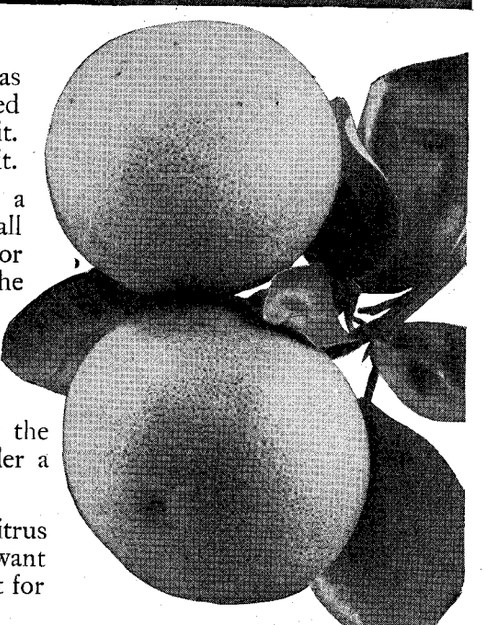
Your grocer has or can get Florida Citrus Exchange oranges or grapefruit, and if you insist will deliver it to you in the original boxes. Just tell him that you want this fruit; that while other Florida oranges and grapefruit *may* be good, the Exchange brands are *SURE* to be.

As Juicy, Sweet and Spicy of Balmy, Sunny Florida

"Eat oranges—eat them all the time, as many as you can get. They will save you many a doctor's bill," said Dr. Wiley.

"I believe in the youth-protracting and beauty-making power of oranges," wrote Lina Cavalieri, the beautiful singer. "If I could have only one fruit, it would be the orange."

The juice of tree-ripened grapefruit is almost as strengthening as it is delicious. Thousands of persons with tired stomachs and jaded nerves have been started on the return road to health by this fruit. Many a brain worker finds an ample breakfast in a good-sized grapefruit.

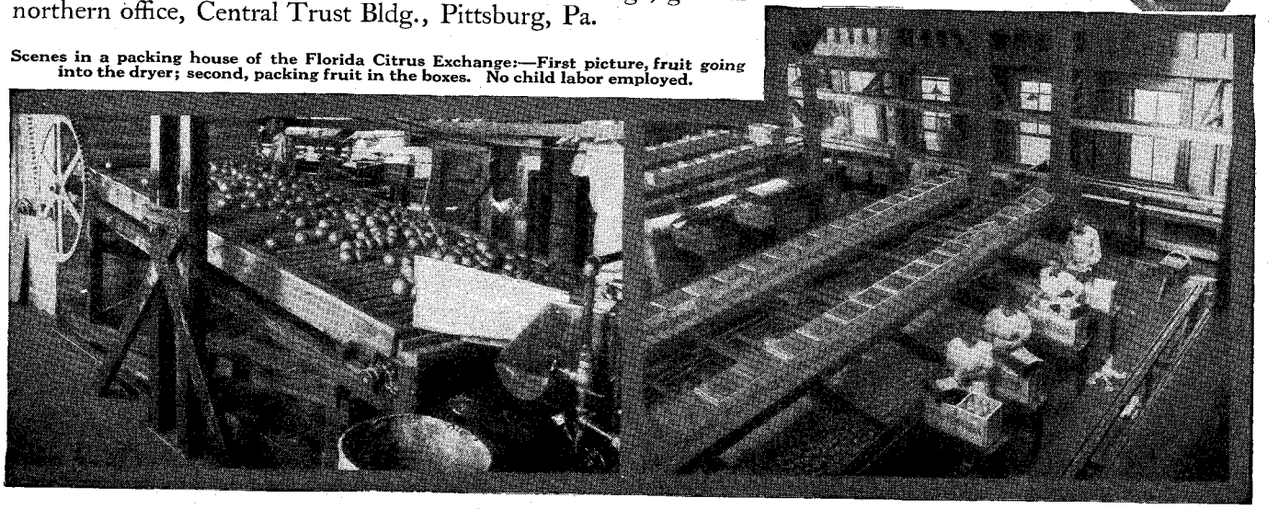


FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE stands for a square deal to all concerned — for the grower, the dealer and the consumer of oranges and grapefruit. Its motto is "fair-play."

It means good fruit at fair prices for the consumer, a living profit for the dealer and a proper return on his labor for the grower. The mark of the Exchange assures to the consumer full value for the money, no matter what grade of fruit is bought, and gives the dealer a minimum of loss in distribution.

Up-to-date grocery and fruit stores generally carry Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit. Tell your dealer *now* that you want this fruit during the season, and doubtless he will arrange to get it for you. If not, please write the Florida Citrus Exchange, general northern office, Central Trust Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Scenes in a packing house of the Florida Citrus Exchange:—First picture, fruit going into the dryer; second, packing fruit in the boxes. No child labor employed.



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1011)

the external manifestations of the play-instinct. Laughter may be sublimated into a barely perceptible smile; the smile in its turn may become sublimated into a grin, or an expression of satisfaction, or contentment, or the inner emotion of joy which accompanies the activity of the play-instinct. Whatever gives us joy makes us laugh, or gives rise to an expression akin to laughter and smiles."

Superficially viewed, perhaps, one would be inclined to dispute Dr. Sidis's contentions as to the relativity of church services and football games, but we judge from the author's intimations that laughter, as he understands it, goes through certain sequences of sublimation and super-sublimation, Ossas of mirth, piled upon Pelions of cachinnation, sublimating, and sublimating, and sublimating again, until from the coarse guffaw of an amused mob enjoying to the full the laughter induced by scenes of suffering, we reach that inner glow of the soul which comes to all reverent worshipers of the divine, which is the ultimate, supreme manifestation of joy, and therefore, tho outwardly indicated only by a rapt expression of the countenance, or by a fire of the eye, is none the less the very essence of laughter.

It would be impossible in the space at our disposal to follow Dr. Sidis throughout his argument, and it would be unfair to both author and reader as well to attempt to do so. Nor could we attempt even to catalog the several points at which we find ourselves at variance with his conclusions, as, for instance, where he advances the idea that "the spent energy, as in all artistic activities, should be felt by the person who exercises it as not tending to any useful aim. The energy must be spent for its own sake, for the love of it." We do not know how such a principle enunciated in a platform would work out in a political contest calling for a pure psychology law, but in a campaign calling for a purer humor, and therefore for a purer cause of laughter, it would drag the candidate advocating it down to well-merited defeat. It is the lack of a conscious useful aim on the part of its purveyors that has made so much of our so-called American humor valueless beyond the moment, and it is an interesting and a most encouraging fact that all humor that has had serious thinking, and a consciously useful aim back of it, has conferred a certain measure of immortality upon its writer. Artemus Ward, whose humor was exercised for its own sake, is read scarcely at all to-day, while that of his contemporary, Bret Harte, who "otherwise," according to Dr. Sidis, "lacks the artistic sense," is more widely read and loved to-day than when it first came to us as something particularly fine and stimulating, because, and we believe only because, that genial humorist recognized his gift as potent for the accomplishment of some useful purpose other than merely to entertain.

The volume is more than valuable in its intimations as to the legitimate sources of laughter, and the author's reflections upon the "Ludicrous," "Ridicule and Social Decadence," "Ridicule, Malice, and the Human"; his differentiations between wit and mere ridicule; and, best of all, his presentation of the truly logical advance of the sentiment of humor from its beginning as a provocative of the laughter of hostility, of unkindness, and meanness, into its relations with the infinite, are worthy of the study not only of the practitioners of the arts of laugh-making, but of lay readers as well, who by their demand consciously or unconsciously influence the quality and character of the supply.

"The highest point reached by laughter," says Dr. Sidis, "is intimately related to the highest intellectual, esthetic, and moral development. The highest development of ridicule, true humor, brings one in touch with the infinite. True humor in its highest stages sees the infinite depths of the soul in the very failures, faults, defects, and imperfections."

It is with these words that Dr. Sidis closes his interesting speculations—words that remind us of the statement of Addison that it troubled him "to see the talents of humor and ridicule in the hands of an ill-natured man"; words which might have formed, truly, the platform of the really great laugh-makers of all time—Cervantes, Addison, Charles Lamb, Dickens, Thackeray, Mark Twain, and in our own day Dunne, Ade, and Herford, who have never forgotten that to laugh with and not at people is the mission of him who would work great ends through the laughter of sympathy, and not through the caustic ridicule which leaves behind it the sting of resentment and a rankling sense of injury and injustice.

LYMAN TRUMBULL, OF ILLINOIS

White, Horace. The Life of Lyman Trumbull. 8vo, pp. 458. 1913. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston. $3 net.

Lyman Trumbull, who represented Illinois in the United States Senate from 1855 to 1873, was a statesman who did not impose his personality upon the public which he served. In reading the pages of this, the first biography of him, Douglas, Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant seem more life-like figures. This in part was inevitable in the case of an "old Roman" like Trumbull, who "did not carry his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at," and hence was esteemed "cold" by all except his intimates. He was an American public man who lacked all genius for self-advertising.

Mr. White, his biographer, does not lose his sense of proportion in his enthusiasm for him. Many a writer thinks it necessary to give the reader an impression that all the history, all the life of the time revolves around the subject of the biography. With a few possible exceptions even men of real achievement are at some time in their lives shadowed by those of greater eminence; they are sometimes not captains, but lieutenants, sometimes mere followers in the ranks. So Mr. White remembers that, while Lyman Trumbull was a statesman of high rank, he was placed among others whose rôles in the Civil War and Reconstruction drama were more important than his.

Yet Trumbull's actual achievements are well worth remembering. He was a Republican Senator from Illinois for eighteen years at the most critical period in our history. In the Senate he was one of that dominant group of Republican leaders who dictated policies and controlled legislation. Some of his work remains; he was, for

True

As the Tick Of a Watch

The healthy heart beats about 72 times each minute. Disturb its regularity and the penalty is to shorten life and lessen one's comfort.

Many persons unconsciously "whip" their hearts into unnatural action by use of coffee, which contains a drug, caffeine. Its effects are subtle, but sure.

If you find an irregularity in your own heart-beat and value future health and comfort,

Stop Coffee

And try,

POSTUM

The breakfast cup will be just as hot and satisfying, and you will have a rebuilder at work in place of a destroyer.

Postum is made of choice wheat; contains genuine nourishment; and has a rich Java-like flavour; but is absolutely free from the coffee drug, caffeine.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.**

"There's a Reason"

for

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instance, the author of the Thirteenth Amendment and the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills of 1866.

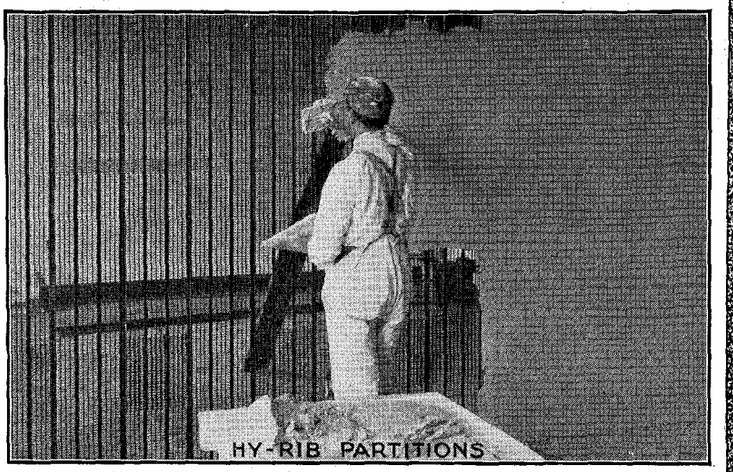
Trumbull helped to found the Republican party in the 50's, was a Lincoln man prior to the convention of 1860, and was a party leader for twenty years. Yet he entered and took leave of political life as a Democrat. He was first elected to office by the Democrats as a member of the lower House of the Illinois legislature in 1840, while just forty years later, at the age of sixty-seven, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. He was a leader in the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, and was a candidate for the Presidency before the Cincinnati convention. He voted for Tilden in 1876, and wrote the platform for a Populist convention in 1894.

Throughout this apparently changing course, Trumbull believed himself consistent and true to his party principles. For, as a Northern antislavery Democrat, he naturally found himself among the Republicans in the 50's. In the 70's, disgust at the corruption of the Grant Administration, and at the reconstruction policy pursued by Republican leaders in Congress, threw him into the Liberal Republican movement and, upon its failure, into the Democracy again. Mr. White quotes a letter written by Senator Grimes to Trumbull in 1870 which apparently portrays the latter's opinion as correctly as it does the former's. According to Grimes, the Republican party of his day was the most "corrupt and debauched party that has ever existed. . . . I have made up my mind that when I return home I will no longer vote the Republican ticket, whatever else I may do." Trumbull's later friendship with the Populist movement was due to his conviction that it stood for the rights of the plain people as against well-intrenched privilege.

Trumbull's greatest single service to his country was his appearance as one of the "Seven Traitors" who brought about the defeat of the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson. This act lost Trumbull his seat in the Senate. But he never regretted it. Throughout his political career Trumbull was never afraid of taking an unpopular stand if he thought it right. He was an able worker in committee, and on the floor showed himself a skilful and thoroughly informed debater. In all his political career he was the same earnest, quiet, conscientious gentleman, whose vote and voice were always found in support of what he deemed to be the people's cause.

Lyman Trumbull's career as a member of the Illinois bar was divided into two distinct parts by his service in Washington, tho his legal activities were not entirely laid aside during those eighteen years. Here again his biographer notes his sympathies were always with the least fortunate classes. For the rising Illinois lawyer who defended the "indentured" slaves of Illinois in the 40's was the same man who, in the fulness of years and reputation, appeared for Eugene V. Debs after the railroad strike of 1894 and who paid his respects in no uncertain words to "judicial usurpation" in the use of injunctions.

As a record of Senator Trumbull's public career and as a contribution to the "inside



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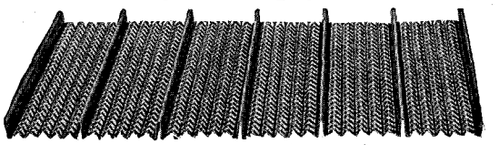

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Heinz Plum Pudding

writes "*success*" at the end of your holiday dinners.

We're all the year in making it—choosing the great, plump Valencia raisins—the best Grecian currants—candied fruits—fine spices. Scouring the world's markets for dainty ingredients—*everything* that makes plum pudding extra good and satisfying. Then there is

Heinz Mince Meat

Thousands of housewives would not be without it at holiday pie-making time. Fragrant, rich with fruits and spices—all the freshness and flavor of the real "old-fashioned" kind.

Heinz Mince Meat is sold in glass jars, tins, crocks and also by the pound.

Other seasonable good things among the

57 Varieties

are: Heinz Tomato Soup, Cranberry Sauce, Preserves, Euchred Sweet Pickle, Olives, Spaghetti, Apple Butter, etc., etc.

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More than 50,000 Visitors inspect Heinz Model Pure Food Kitchens every year.

history" of the eventful period from 1850 to 1875, Mr. White's book deserves the highest praise. Indeed, it is hard to think of one better fitted to write of this side of Mr. Trumbull's life than Mr. White. Yet after reading the book, interesting as it is, we find ourselves wishing we knew more about the man, Lyman Trumbull. Perhaps Trumbull himself would have preferred to let posterity know of him only by his deeds. But Mr. White skips over the years when Trumbull was out of office. We know little of his home life, except that it was happy. We have the names of his first and second wives and those of his children. Of his interests outside of politics and the law, we are told almost nothing. But it is recorded that those who entered the inner circle of the home and the law office and his more intimate political associates found him a man to love. It is interesting to learn that Lyman Trumbull "never borrowed money, never bought anything he could not pay cash for, never gave a promissory note in his life." Finally, to quote his biographer, "the best blood of New England coursed in his veins and he never dishonored it, in either private or public life."

Trumbull's Judgment of Lincoln

Because Lyman Trumbull and Abraham Lincoln practised law in Illinois at the same time, because they were fellow members of the Illinois legislature, rivals for the Illinois Senatorship, fellow founders of the Republican party, and both, in their respective places, parts of the Federal Government at the time when it was proving stronger than secession, it is interesting to read the Senator's estimate of the President. Trumbull often refused to give an estimate, but he finally wrote out one at some length for his son. From this letter, now printed for the first time in Mr. White's "Life" of Trumbull, we quote the following paragraphs:

"From the foundation of the Republican party till his death we were in political accord. I do not claim to have been his confidant, and doubt if any man ever had his entire confidence. He was secretive, and communicated no more of his own thoughts and purposes than he thought would subserve the ends he had in view. He had the faculty of gaining the confidence of others by apparently giving them his own, and in that way attached to himself many friends. I saw much of him after we became political associates, and can truthfully say that he never misled me by word or deed. He was truthful, compassionate, and kind, but he was one of the shrewdest men I ever knew. To use a common expression he was "as cunning as a fox." He was a good judge of men, their motives, and purposes, and knew how to wield them to his own advantage. He was not aggressive. Ever ready to take advantage of the public current, he did not attempt to lead it. . . . . .

"Some of Mr. Lincoln's admirers, instead of regarding his want of system, hesitancy, and irresolution as defects in his character, seek to make them the subject of praise, as in the end the rebellion was suppressed, and slavery abolished, during his administration, ignoring the fact that a man of more positive character, prompt and systematic action, might have accomplished the same result in half the time, and with half the loss of blood and treasure.

"Mr. Lincoln was by no means the unsophisticated, artless man many took him to be. Another popular mistake is to suppose Mr. Lincoln free from ambition. A more ardent seeker after office never existed. From the time when, at the age of twenty-three, he announced himself a candidate for the legislature from Sangamon County, till his death, he was almost constantly either in office, or struggling to obtain one. Sometimes defeated and often successful, he never abandoned the desire for office till he had reached the presidency the second time. Swett says, 'He was much more eager for it (a second nomination) than for the first,' and such was known to his intimate friends to be the fact, tho his manner to the public would have indicated that he was indifferent to a second nomination.

"While ardently devoted to the Union, Mr. Lincoln had no well-defined plan for saving it, but suffered things to drift, watching to take advantage of events as they occurred. He was a judge of men and knew how to use them to advantage. He brought into his Cabinet some of the ablest men in the nation, and left to them the management of their respective departments. This country never had an abler head of the Treasury Department than Salmon P. Chase. To his skilful management of the finances the country was indebted for the means to carry on the war of the rebellion, and bring it to a successful issue. For the distinguished ability with which the State and War Departments were managed during the rebellion the country is greatly indebted to Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton. Other members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet were men of great executive ability. Lincoln was unmethodical and without executive ability, but he selected advisers who possest these qualities in an eminent degree.

"To sum up his character, it may be said that as a man he was honest, pure, kind-hearted, and sympathetic; as a lawyer clear-headed, astute, and successful; as a politician, ambitious, shrewd, and far-seeing; as a public speaker, incisive, clear, and convincing, often eloquent, clothing his thoughts in the most beautiful and attractive language, a logical reasoner, and yet most unmethodical in all his ways; as President during the great Civil War he lacked executive ability, and that resolution and prompt action essential to bring it to a speedy and successful close; but he was a philanthropist and a patriot, ardently devoted to the Union and the equality and freedom of all men. He presided over the nation in the most critical period of its history, and lived long enough to see the rebellion subdued, and a whole race lifted from slavery to freedom. The fact that he was at the head of the nation when these great results were accomplished, and of his most cruel assassination, before there was time to appreciate fully the great work that had been done during his administration, will forever endear him to the American people, and hand his name down to posterity as among the best, if not the greatest, of mankind."

A teaspoonful of Abbott's Bitters with your Grape Fruit makes an ideal appetizing tonic. Sample of bitters by mail, 25 cts. in stamps. C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, Md.

HALL CAINE'S NEW NOVEL

Caine, Hall. "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." Pp. 586. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.35 net.

For intensity of emotion, detailed analysis of psychological conditions, and passionate human experiences, the reader will find all that can be desired in this latest work from the pen of Hall Caine. Each page is throbbing with emotion, usually in the

(*Continued on page* 1019)

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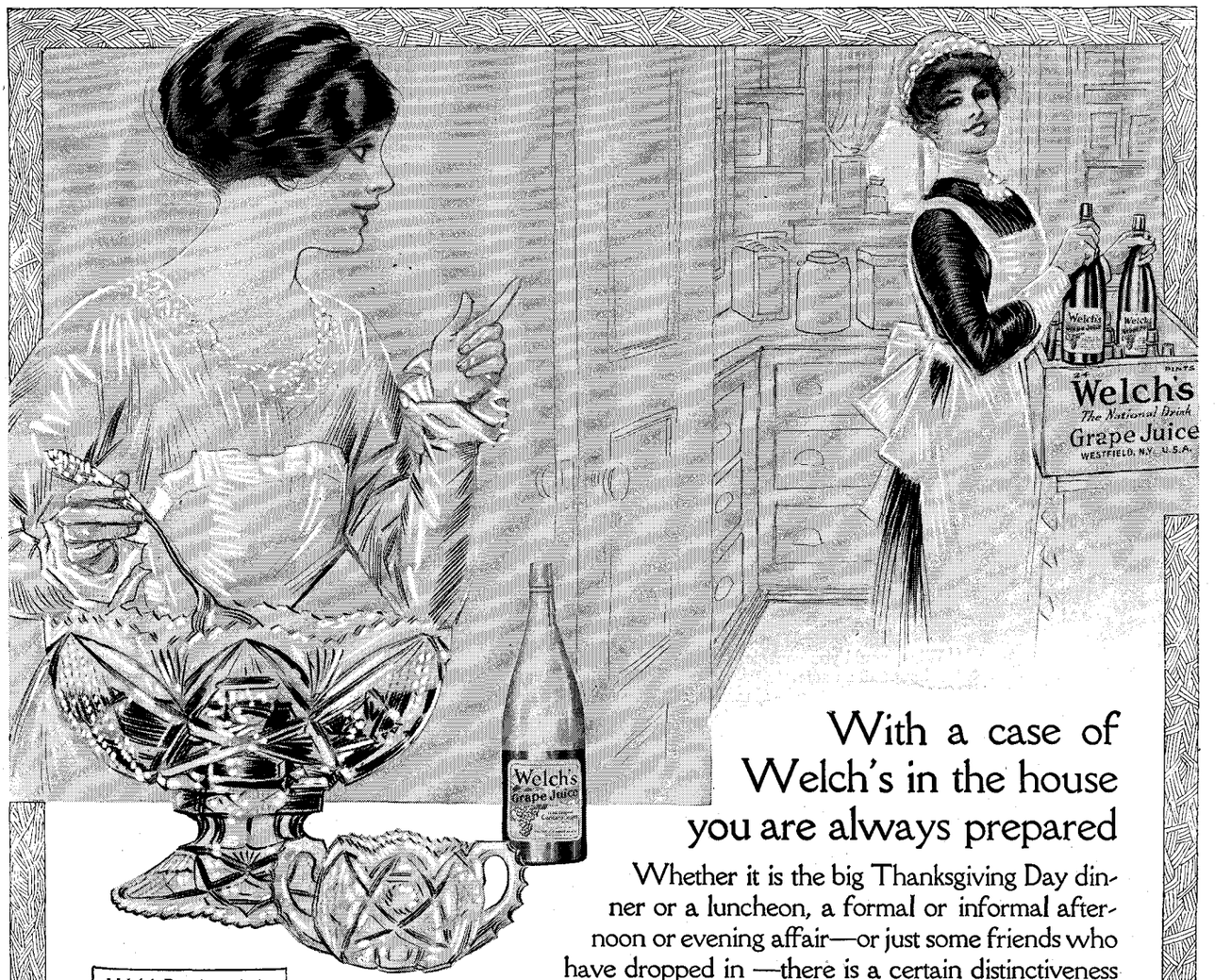

With a case of Welch's in the house you are always prepared

Whether it is the big Thanksgiving Day dinner or a luncheon, a formal or informal afternoon or evening affair—or just some friends who have dropped in —there is a certain distinctiveness in serving Welch's. It is always a treat for the family and the most enjoyable courtesy to your guests. You get Nature's best AT its best in

Welch Punch—a holiday favorite

For a dainty unfermented punch, take the juice of three lemons, juice of one orange, one pint Welch's Grape Juice, one quart of water and one cup of sugar. Add sliced oranges and pineapple and serve cold. This punch has become a standard of excellence.

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—Let the "New Welch Rarebit" be a part of your— Thanksgiving Day menu

Here is the winner of the first prize in our $200.00 "New Welch Rarebit" contest. Serve this and we believe you will say it is a wonderful salad.

1 pint Welch's Grape Juice
3 tablespoonfuls rice
1-4 teaspoonful salt
1 quart freshly roasted peanuts
4 tablespoonfuls grated cream cheese (American or imported)
1-2 pint whipped cream
Crisp lettuce leaves.

Wash the rice in several waters, boil in boiling salted water for seven minutes; drain and cover with Welch's Grape Juice and cook slowly until tender. Shake the pan occasionally to prevent burning. Cool the rice, grind the peanuts and whip up the cream. Arrange some crisp lettuce leaves on a dainty platter, then add the rice and the peanuts mixed with cheese. Use cream cheese that comes in foil packages. Cover with the whipped cream.

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If unable to get Welch's of your dealer, we will ship a trial dozen pints for $3.00, express prepaid east of Omaha. Sample 4 ounce bottle by mail 10 cents. Book of a Thousand Recipes for all kinds of dishes, free on request.

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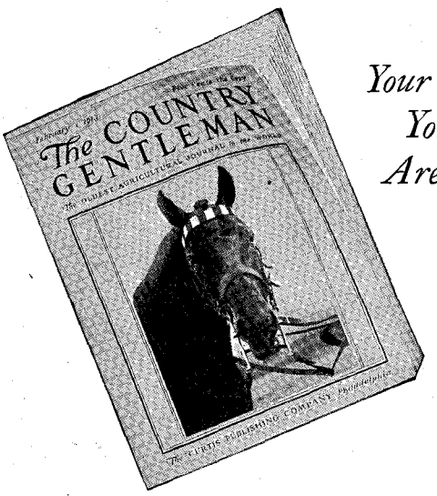
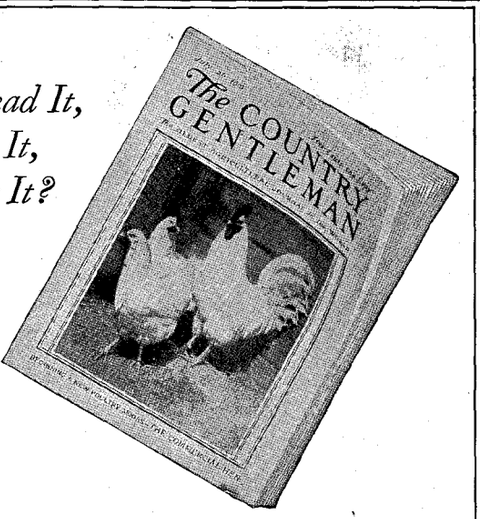


Your Grandfather Read It,
Your Father Read It,
Are YOU Reading It?



Buying the Farm

"What would you consider these places adjoining yours worth?"
"About $30 an acre."
"That is, if you, as a local man, went to buy them you could get them at $30 an acre?"
"That's it."
"But if I, as an outsider, went to buy them——."
"They'd probably size you up as from town, and ask you $80 to $100. I've known two or three places on this road where sales have been spoiled that way."
"Meanwhile they have been in the hands of tenants for thirty years and have gone back in value from $150 and $200 to $20 and $30——."
"Yes, it's that dog-in-the-manger policy that has hurt us."

Here is land lying in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the section between the Hudson and Connecticut—a valley that used to be the seat of an old colonial aristocracy, where most of the buildings could not be replaced now for less than $20,000 or $30,000.

If you have the least desire to own a bit of land of your own and think a farm beyond the dreams of avarice, you should read the series of six articles by A. C. Laut, telling about the bargains in old farms, on good roads, within a hundred miles of New York City, that can be picked up at from $10 to $50 an acre. *A thousand dollars, actual cash, can finance a 25-acre unimproved farm purchase.*

A Living From the Farm

Then, having the farm, if you want to know how to live and to make a living out of it, read **Back to the Farm—Net,** a five-part story of city dwellers who took a chance and made good in the country.

The *Net* is what they got out of it—what you can get out of it: Instruction, health, comfort, contentment, and a heritage of health for the children.

The money end of it? The author paints no iridescent rainbow, but concludes that a good many will succeed along a modest line of hard work, close personal attention, planning one thing at a time and going ahead slowly, being on the job all the year round. *A better living than you get in town and a life more worth while.*

Dividends From the Farm

For several years the Department of Agriculture, through its field agents, has been experimenting with various farms, with the owners' coöperation, along the lines of system and efficiency.

We are able to publish the results in a series of four articles, under the title **Old Farms Made New.** They tell how to replan a farm for economy in time and labor, as efficiency experts plan a factory.

The difference is the difference between a deficit and dividends.

If you actually become your own boss and work at getting a living out of the land. there's no paper in the world you need so much as

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1016)

superlative degree. All the descriptions are alive with personal interest. The characters come and go, naturally, but are driven by deep and passionate impulses. The story deals with the love and suffering of real human beings, rather than with a calm and natural existence, affected by local atmosphere.

In his love for startling contrasts and dramatic complications the writer is not always logical, but his style is so convincing that we are led to sympathize with the heroine, become indignant at her persecutors and detractors, and weep at her fate without stopping to think that the fault was not wholly on one side, that she was not entirely blameless. The story of Mary O'Neill is told as if by herself, and from her difficult days of persecuted childhood, neglected girlhood, and tragic womanhood, through the years of suffering to the last when Fate solves her problem, we are carried on a wave of intense interest by a narrative frank, explicit, and thrilling.

In the Celtic island of Ellan, Mary O'Neill was born of a tender-hearted, meek, little invalid mother, and a rugged, coarse unsympathetic father, whose disappointment at having a daughter when he wanted a son made him always intolerant, unsympathetic, and brusk in his treatment of the little girl. Aunt Bridget, who acted as housekeeper, in place of the invalid mother, began her abuse of Mary at an early age, always favoring her own daughter, "Betsy Beauty." Poor little Mary led a loveless existence, except for "Father Dan," the priest; "Tommy the mate," and Martin Conrad, the doctor's odd and erratic son, her playmate and youthful companion.

The author's weakest point is where Mary, who acknowledges she is not ignorant of the meaning of marriage, allows herself to drift, without protest, into an arrangement made by her father for her marriage with a profligate young lord. After the wedding, actuated by instinctive disgust and repulsion, she scorns and refuses every advance and evidence of her husband's affection, and, following a stormy scene, is persuaded to accompany him only on condition that he will not consummate their marriage or expect her obedience until she learns to love him. There are stories of repulsive scenes among coarse men and women calculated to disgust any good woman.

In the absence of Lord Raa, her husband, and his gay party, Mary loses her self-control and throws herself into a lover's arms. The lover's character is powerfully and consistently drawn,—a rugged, loving, and whole-hearted man whom fate involved in circumstances which gave him little choice. The book is intense and dramatic.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Knight, A. E. and Step, Edward. Popular Botany. 2 vols., large 8vo, pp. 588. New York: Henry Holt Company. $5 net.

This gorgeously illustrated manual is popular in two senses. It is not a work in which flowers are things to be merely dissected, not a book of mere classifications. It is written in a warm, animated, and enthusiastic style which will make botany intelligible to the people and to the young. It will also be popular in another sense. They will not only understand the teachings of these two clever botanists, they will love their work, which will establish its popularity among a large range of readers. It is, indeed, the most beautiful and attractive work on this subject which has been offered to the public for many years.

James, George Wharton. The Old Franciscan Missions of California. 12mo, pp. 287. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

While this book is practically a condensation of the author's "In and Out of the Old Missions of California," the tourist will find it sufficiently full and a valuable guide to the old Spanish missions of the great Western State. The history of the founding, in the second half of the eighteenth century, by the Franciscan, Junipero Serra, of San Diego, San Francisco, and other missions which have grown into great cities, is a narrative of intense interest, and gives the reader a history of the struggles and privations of the early missionary pioneers who strove even unto death to carry the message of Christianity to the Indians, teaching them also the arts of the civilization of that period.

The book contains a wealth of photographic illustrations which adds greatly to its value. An entire chapter is devoted to directions on how to reach the various points of interest, with rates of fare and other useful information.

Home University Library. New volumes—Disease and its Causes, by W. T. Councilman, M.D.; Plant Life, by J. Bretland Farmer; Germany of To-day, by Charles Tower; A History of Freedom of Thought, by J. Bury. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 50 cents each.

These are the newest volumes in a series well known to many readers. They make the total thus far issued seventy-two. Ten volumes are issued quarterly, and it is the intention to issue in all at least one hundred. Commendation has already been bestowed upon the series as a whole and upon individual volumes in it. The newest issues are quite worthy of having places in the set.

Gill, C. O. and Pinchot, Gifford. The Country Church. Pp. 222. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The investigation of the "Commission on Country Life" emphasized the importance of the country church, and led to the inquiry whether in size and power it is growing or declining. In a measure this book gives the result of such investigations. Periods of five years were examined and compared with other periods of five years, twenty years later, selecting representative counties. So much that is interesting and instructive is brought out by this collection of statistics that it will bear close attention. Membership, expenditures, attendance, and incomes need to be understood. More than that, the equipment of ministers for their work, and the weight of evidence seem to prove that the country church is losing its hold on the community. The remedies suggested are suggestive. They involve improvement in all kinds of country life, schools, and social service, and especially in an effective ministry with salaries large enough to be more than "stop-gaps," also organization and co-operation between churches. The book is concise and gives only conclusions based on discovered facts, with reliable suggestions for improvements.

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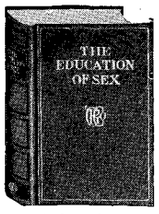

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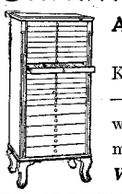

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CURRENT POETRY

SOME of Miss W. M. Letts's poems, reprinted from various English reviews, have appeared from time to time in these columns. But to Mr. T. A. Daly must be given credit for introducing her work to the American public. To the special autumn number of the New York *Times* Review of Books he contributes an essay in praise of her new volume, "Songs from Leinster," just published in the United States by David McKay, of Philadelphia. And a reading of it justifies his opinion. Miss Letts is a real poet; her verse is simple, sincere, and beautiful. She is not afraid to use the homely idiom; dialect in her poems has dignity, even splendor, sometimes.

The first selection shows Miss Letts in one of her most serious moods The grave beauty of this poem is worthy of Lionel Johnson:

The Crib

(In the Carmelite Church, Dublin.)

BY W. M. LETTS

Forninst the Crib there kneels a little child,
Behind him in her ragged shawl his mother,
For all the ages that have passed one child
Still finds God in another.

Now, looka how he wonders when he sees
The shepherds with their lambs beside the manger,
The cattle, poor dumb creatures, looking down
Upon the little Stranger.

An' there's our Savior lying in the hay,
Behind Him in her shawl His watchful mother;
Two mothers with their sons, each knows the joys
And sorrows of the other.

The father kneels away there by the door,
The hands he clasps in prayer are rough with labor;
The likes of him that hunger and that toil
Once called Saint Joseph neighbor.

Outside the church the people travel by,
The sick and sad, the needy, the neglected.
But just across the threshold Bethlehem lies,
Where none will be rejected.

Here is a character sketch as vivid as any Synge ever made. Miss Letts puts the observations of the old woman into a rhythm appropriately colloquial. The brief final line of every stanza comes in with delightful fitness.

The Old Wexford Woman

BY W. M. LETTS

What do I think of the women that's in it?
Och! little enough;
If you offered them flax would they trouble to spin it?
Faith! I've a notion before they'd begin it
You'd wait for your stuff.

Would they pick wool from the hedges and ditches?
We did in my day.
But it's easier plans they have now to make riches:
Why would you sew when machines makes your stitches?
Sure, that's what they say.

'Tis truth I'd no hand for making a letter,
But where was the lack?
An' I couldn't read books any more than that setter.

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But for baking or stitching there wasn't a better,
Or making a brack.

The black fasts were kept without hesitation,
I tell you no lie.
Arrah! now there's no manner of strength in the nation,
It's sorra a one but needs dispensation
For fear they would die.

The way they are now they're seeking their pleasure,
The days are too slow.
They'd look twice at a spade were they hunting for treasure,
It's towns that they want and evenings of leisure
To streel to and fro.

What is it they're afther there in the city
That takes them away?
It's new clothes they'll be buying to make themselves pretty;
No value at all—an' sure that's a pity.
They'll know it some day.

What do I think of the race that we're rarin'?
They're not worth my shawl.
For it's sooner they're threadbare an' nobody carin'.
Mine was the days—but there's no good comparin'.
God help us all.

And here is broad farce,—unliterary and delicious.

The Bold Unbiddable Child

BY W. M. LETTS

Now what is he after below in the street?
(God save us, he's terrible wild!)
Is it stirrin' the gutter around with his feet?
He'd best be aware when the two of us meet.
Come in out o' that,
Come in,
You bold unbiddable child!

He's after upsetting the Widow Foy's pail—
She'll murder him yet, Widow Foy!
An' he's pulling the massacree dog by the tail,
By the hokey! that young one is born for the gaol.
Come in out o' that,
Come in,
You rogue of a villyannous boy!

Go tell him his mother is seeking a stick
For a boy that is terrible wild.
If he cares for his feelings he'd better be quick,
Och! he'll draw in his horns when he sees me, will Mick.
Come in out o' that,
Come in,
You bold unbiddable child!

The Bellman prints a ghost poem of a different sort. The rhythm of Mr. Adams's verses is particularly good; it is reminiscent of the wash and slap of shallow waters.

Fantom Shoal

BY J. DONALD ADAMS

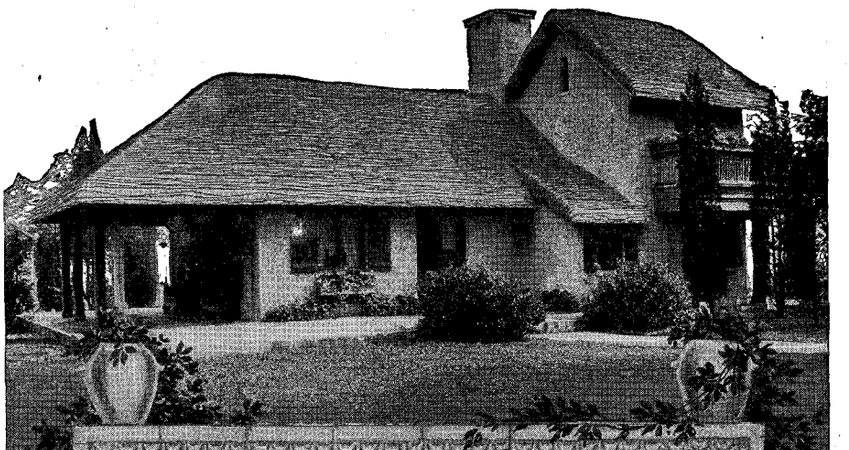
Restless are the sunken crew
Last become my prey;
Nightly rising through the blue,
They ward the ships away.

In sun and wind and sheeted rain,
Lurking here below,
Lies my shifting, wreck-strewn plain,
Where weird sea-gardens grow.

Far from flashing beacon rays,
Underseas I hide;
No rhythmic tolling bell-buoy stays
Rocking at my side.

Only twenty cursed hands
Gleaming in the night.
Laying bare my hidden lands
With an eery light.

(*Continued on page* 1023)



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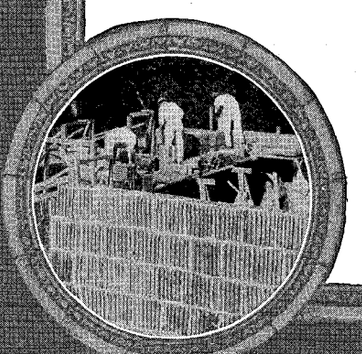

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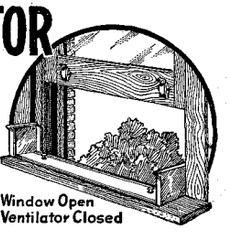

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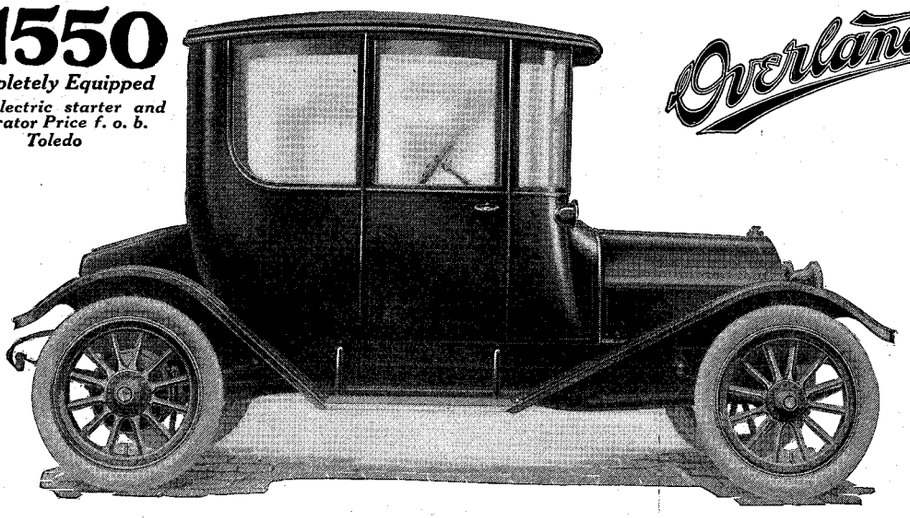

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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 1021)

Since the time of Emma Lazarus, English poetry distinctly Jewish in tone has been rare. We have many skilful verse-makers of Jewish descent, but they are not patriotic—or they express their patriotism by other means than poetry. *Lippincott's Magazine* prints this passionate tribute to the Jewish race.

The Jew in America

BY FELIX N. GERSON

Wing thee, my song, and in majestic flight
Grace with fair melody the words I write;
That they, in some not too unworthy strain,
With pride and plaint, of glory tell and pain;
Say in what early dawn of history
High fate enmeshed our footsteps—made us be
The burdened bearers of a word sublime—
The portent and the amulet of time.

From that far vale, the cradle and the grave—
Where we beheld God and the world he gave—
We have come hither for that high word's sake,
Bound each to each with bonds that naught could break.

The golden thread along the paths we trod
Gleamed bright from daily contact with our God—
Through labyrinthine gloom of age on age
We knew its radiance as our heritage—
And tho in strange, far lands enforced to roam,
The broad earth held for us no alien home.

Spain saw us—Holland—and th' intrepid crew
Of the famed caravel whose captain knew
Where sky and ocean melted in the west
A new world waited for his wondrous quest.

A new world—with great portals far outflung—
Holding a hope more sweet than time had sung,
To which the Jew, of life's high quest a part,
A pilgrim came, the Torah in his heart.
Of his endeavor, how he thrived and came
To give new glory to his ancient name
And wore as diadem the thread of gold,
On many a page the chronicler has told.
A land of promise, and fulfilment too;
Where on a sudden olden dreams came true
Man was man's equal—unto every race
The path was leveled to the highest place.
Here grew we part of an ennobled state,
Gave and won honor, sat among the great,
And saw unfolding to our 'raptured view
The day long prayed for by the patient Jew.

. . . . . .

Fain turns my song unto some fairer note—
We guard a promise voiced in days remote,
The words of prophets, and our deathless hope,
That in dark hours when we despairing grope
In ever clearer accents shall be heard:
No tyrant's perfidy may kill God's word.

Still trembling, in the valley, in the gloom,
About us frowning rocks strange shapes assume;
But unto faith that fears nor wreck nor storm
There dawns a golden day that shall transform
These specters of a long and cruel night
To ministering friends in new-born light,
When tried by travail and by fire and rod
We shall emerge, unchanged, to face our God.

Here (from *The Independent*) is the epigrammatic expression of a great truth.

From All the Fools Who Went Before

BY MARGARET ROOT GARVIN

From all the fools who went before
I learned a wealth of wit!
For over Wisdom's darkest door
Some fool a lamp had lit.

Ye shun, O Sages overwise,
Experience's school,
And lose the lore—for which he dies—
Gained by some gallant fool!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MR. ALTMAN'S PECULIARITIES

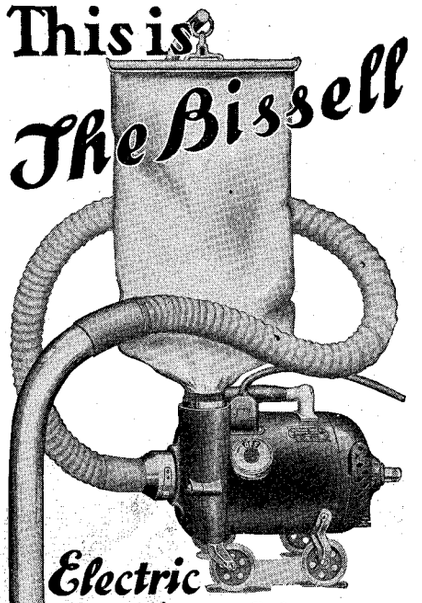
BY quitting his position as assistant manager of the late Benjamin Altman's big store in New York a few years ago, Robert J. Campbell lost a quarter of a million dollars. In 1902, Mr. Campbell's health broke down and Mr. Altman sent him to California on a three-months' vacation with full pay. Mr. Campbell liked the Golden West so well that he decided to stay there—so well, in fact, that he fell for a mining scheme that did not pan out. He would have returned to New York at the end of his vacation had he known that Mr. Altman was going to bequeath three-fourths of his $40,000,000 estate to his employees. During thirteen years' service in the Altman store, where he saw the merchant many times a day, Mr. Campbell came to know pretty fully his employer's business methods and personal peculiarities, and he writes some of his intimate impressions for the Chicago *Tribune*, from which we quote:

Unlike most big-store owners, Mr. Altman, instead of making it a practise to tour his big store frequently during business hours, confined himself to his private office, where he would see only the heads of departments. Having been with him constantly as assistant manager for so many years, I must say that those who were remembered in Benjamin Altman's will deserved all they got. He was a hard worker and he expected hard work from his employees. Why, the first month after I left for the West I gained twenty-two pounds. Yet for $250,000—

Still, the terms of Benjamin Altman's will, declared to be the most remarkable document of its kind ever prepared, in which he distributed $30,000,000, three-fourths of his property, to his employees, were not a surprize to me. For Benjamin Altman, taskmaster tho he was, not only paid the highest salaries to his employees of any merchant in the United States, but in cases of sickness among his workers he made certain that there should be no suffering through lack of funds, and that the mind of the unfortunate one should be entirely relieved of worry. He left even his housekeeper $5,000, and his valet $1,000, providing they were in his employ at the time of his death. So impulsive that he often did the men under him injustice, I recall numerous occasions when I went to him in behalf of an employee he had misjudged, and upon convincing him that the man was loyal to his interests, found him only too glad to reconsider.

Mr. Altman was an indefatigable worker, arriving at the store at 9 o'clock in the morning and remaining until far into the night. After dinner he devoted his time to going over notations with the aid of two assistants. These notations laid out his work for the following day and upon arriving at his office he would summon the person whose name first headed the list. During the entire day, with the exception of five minutes to give him time to eat a

This is The Bissell



Electric Suction Cleaner

It does its work just as well as $500 to $600 built-in suction cleaners, yet costs much less than any portable cleaner that even approaches its power, size and efficiency. It moves 80 cubic feet of air a minute at terrific speed, picking up everything from the finest dust atoms to ravelings, lint, big cuttings and heavy refuse that less efficient cleaners cannot lift.

It's The Speed and Volume of Rushing Air That Count

Those two things give the measure of a suction cleaner's quality. The Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner excels because it has the most powerful motor ever put in a portable suction cleaner of anything near its lightness. Its 1¼ in. hose has four times the suction space of the usual ¾ in. hose. It has an 80 ft. circle of operation from any lamp socket. Weighs only 33 lbs. Is easily carried up and down stairs by any woman.

You Don't Have To DRAG The Bissell

It runs lightly beside the operator on large, rubber-shod wheels without conscious effort. It's not like pushing a heavy motor on a stick. Both tube and flexible rubber hose are extremely light, though large and strong. The tool slips easily over rug, hardwood floors, draperies or upholstery, requiring much less exertion than the handling of a broom.

You need not hesitate a moment in ordering by mail. The name "Bissell" has stood for extraordinary efficiency in high grade electrical machinery for over twenty years. We will pay the freight and let you test this wonderful cleaner for a month for a ridiculously small payment, without any obligation on your part. Decide leisurely—alone. Then you can own it, if you wish, for

Only $1.75 Per Week

Practically unbreakable, it gives complete satisfaction in the largest office buildings, churches, hotels, theatres, restaurants, etc., as well as in private homes.

With special appliances, which are furnished free, the Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner polishes silver, sharpens knives, etc., and at slight extra cost can be equipped to run washing machines, meat choppers, bread mixers and other light machinery.

Write today. Ask about our Easy Payment Plan.

THE BISSELL MOTOR CO.
324 Huron St. Toledo, Ohio

Canadian office, Sterling Bank Chambers, St. Catherine, Ont.
Western " 501 Market St., San Francisco, California
" 601 Olive St., Los Angeles, "

NOTE: Make no mistake. This is the Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner; not the Bissell Carpet Sweeper. It is made and guaranteed by The F. Bissell Co., of Toledo, Ohio. We have no connection whatever with the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich.

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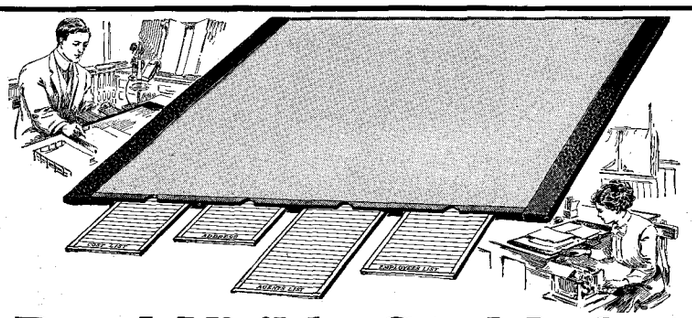

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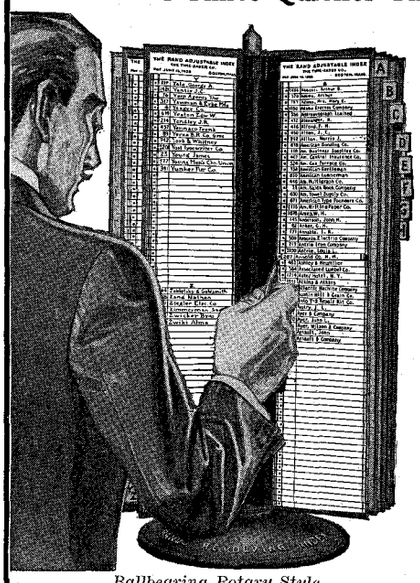

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In rotary, stationary, book form or wall bracket styles.

For executives' use note the convenience of

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Four different kinds of lists instantly available—just where you want them but out of the way after you've found your name, prices, telephone number or whatever you happen to want at the moment. Simply pull out the slide—and the list is before you. Push it back—your desk is as clean as a whistle.

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and thousands of others (large and small) in every line of business. The Rand Catalogue tells you all about it—of other ways to save time and money, too. Send for it today—it's free!

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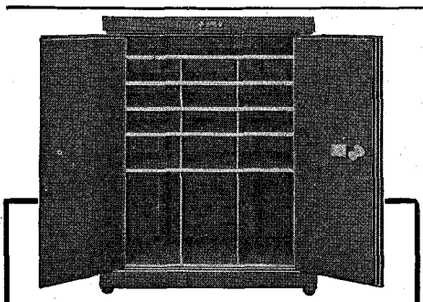

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is the steel filing cabinet that has protected its contents against the heat of scores of tests, in our own laboratories, in the laboratories of experts and in actual conflagrations of terrific intensity.

Before you buy any fire-resisting filing cabinet insist on seeing its record of performances.

THE SAFE-CABINET (1913 Model) bears the label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

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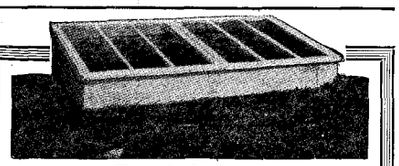

Two-Sash Frame

YOU WILL FIND JOY

in the possession of a miniature glass garden. With it you can create an artificial summer for your garden in winter.

Many of your favorite flowers flourish abundantly in these frames. You can keep your table supplied during the winter months with a large variety of home grown vegetables. Very little time and effort are necessary to secure most gratifying results. The double glazed sash provides a glass compartment within the sash in which the warmth of the sun is stored. Hence no additional covering is necessary even when the thermometer drops suddenly to zero.

Start Spring seedlings of vegetables and flowers early and have large healthy plants weeks before your neighbors who must wait for moderate weather to plant in the open.

Lutton Sash Frames made in 2, 3 and 4 sash sizes, each sash 3x6 ft., single or doubled glazed. Any size shows a profit on the first crop and will give years of service. Carefully crated and shipped ready for immediate use. Frames sold with or without sash.

Make use of these frames this season. Write today for descriptive pamphlet D.

WILLIAM H. LUTTON
Office and Works Jersey City, New Jersey

sandwich, he pulled the wires—delving into this and that branch of the business.

The men under Altman soon learned that if they made a mistake, the thing to do was to go directly to him and explain. He was always considerate then, but if he learned of the mistake from other sources his sarcasm was withering.

As one particular employee who could not stand for Altman's criticism, I recall Barnes, a buyer who is doing well now in business for himself. The particular interview which put Barnes out of the running for shares of stock in the business was over the poor sales of cotton Bedford cord. Altman, by a system of his own which I will refer to later, discovering that customers were buying the striped and checked ginghams and leaving the Bedford cord on the shelves, called Barnes into the office at a time when I happened to be present.

"What's the matter with the Bedford cord?" he snapt.

"I am sure I don't know, Mr. Altman," answered Barnes, "I—"

"You bought it, didn't you?" interrupted Altman. "Are you in the habit of buying stuff that you don't know anything about?"

"I try to buy judiciously," apologized Barnes. "I thought the Bedford cord would sell, and I believe it will later."

"Later!" fumed the merchant. "What do you mean by later? Summer's all but gone now. What's selling in the place of Bedford cord—the striped and checked ginghams? Take the striped and checked ginghams off the shelves until the Bedford cord is gone."

"Yes, Mr. Altman," bowed Barnes, leaving the room.

When Barnes had gone I turned to Altman and said: "I trust you will pardon me, Mr. Altman, but I believe it would be a mistake to take the ginghams off the shelves. There are many customers who would come into the store purely to get ginghams, and they would not be satisfied with the Bedford cord. Both sales would be lost."

Altman thought for an instant and then prest the button for Barnes. When the buyer reentered the room Altman burst out with: "Why didn't you tell me it would be a fool move to take the ginghams off the shelves?"

And Barnes answered by on his putting hat and leaving the place for good.

Mr. Altman gave more attention to some of the departments than to others. When a shipment of women's clothes arrived he had them conveyed to his office. Models donned the gowns and paraded up and down before the merchant. The saleswomen were asked to write down what they thought the articles could be sold for, and when this was done, Mr. Altman looked over the prices and put down his own figures. He contended it was not what an article cost, but what it could be sold for, that should determine the price. Mr. Campbell goes on:

Every article that entered the Altman store was registered in books, showing the quantity received, the date of entry, the cost price, the selling price, etc. When the goods had been in stock four weeks and they

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had not been sold they were transferred to what was called the "slow list" and watched closely. After being on the "slow list" two weeks, they were then entered on the "give-up list."

These "give-up lists" were taken to Altman's office every Friday, and if any article on that list had not moved since the previous Friday it was reduced in price every Friday until sold. It was Altman's idea to sell the article for what it would bring and reinvest the money in other goods that would make a profit.

During the years that Altman was struggling to lift his store from a popular one to one catering to the high-class trade, he used every effort to get perfect merchandise and perfection from employees. I recall a William Leys, a Scotchman, who had served his apprenticeship in the black-goods department with A. T. Stewart & Co. Leys was about 30 years of age and had left A. T. Stewart & Co. to go behind the counter in the Altman store, when Altman happened to stop to ask him a few questions one day. Leys gave answers so cleverly and showed his knowledge of customers to be so keen that Altman immediately made him a floor-walker on the same floor where he had been clerking.

A few years later Leys was promoted from floor-walker to manager, and of all the managers in the store Leys was the only one who ever could be dogmatic with Altman and get away with it.

I want to cite an instance to demonstrate Altman's willingness to undergo hardship himself, as well as his intense interest in the business. Some years ago he had an attack of muscular rheumatism which resulted in the shortening of one of his legs. His physician told him that if he would consent to remain in bed for six months with weights attached to the afflicted limb it would be restored to its normal length.

Mr. Altman immediately made arrangements whereby he could undergo the treatment, and yet, notwithstanding the agony, attend to the most minute details of his business by having messengers go to and fro between his store and his home. At the end of six months he returned to his store with his limb in good form.

There was nothing Altman wouldn't do for the man who was able to meet his requirements precisely as he would have met them himself. Such a man was William Leys, whom he promoted from a clerk to a manager. When Leys died Altman chartered a special train to convey the employees of the store to New Rochelle, where the funeral was held, and upon the grave he had thrown a blanket of violets costing $600. To the widow he gave a check for $50,000.

Twice a year Altman went over the salary ledgers with the managers and asked questions briskly, as follows: "How about Mr. M—? Is he entitled to an advance? Why?"

Mr. Altman was of stocky build, being about 5 feet 6 inches in height. He was always well groomed. He was not a proud man; he was only too glad to take a tip from a cash-boy if he thought the suggestion would aid his business. To make his store as nearly perfect as possible was a mania with him.

It is not to be wondered at that his art collection was unique, altho he cared little for the pictures in themselves. What he

(*Continued on page* 1032)

THE Detroit ELECTRIC
NEW FEATURES FOR 1914
Detroit Electric purchasers may have their choice of worm or bevel gear axles, front seat drive, rear seat drive, or Detroit Duplex Drive, permitting operation from either front or rear seats.
New features include electric hand brake in addition to powerful service brakes; longer wheel base—yet a 12-foot shorter turning radius than heretofore; larger tires, increased battery capacity (washing plates unnecessary); all battery cells accessible by raising hoods; Hanlon patented, rain-vision shield, oval crowned fenders and deep Turkish cushions.
PRICES FOR 1914
With Bevel Gear Axle
Victoria - - - - - - - - $2300
4-passenger Brougham, Rear Seat Drive - - - 2550
5-passenger Brougham, Front Seat Drive - - - 2800
With Worm Gear Axle
Gentlemen's Roadster - - - - $2500
4-passenger Brougham, Rear Seat Drive - - - 2850
5-passenger Brougham, Detroit Duplex Drive - - 3000
(Prices quoted are f. o. b. Detroit)
Our line is represented in 175 cities. You will find our representatives courteous, substantial business men, well worth your confidence on automobile matters.
Our new catalog for 1914, illustrating 7 models in full colors, sent upon request.
ANDERSON ELECTRIC CAR COMPANY, Detroit, U. S. A.
Builders of "The Detroit Electric"
"Largest manufacturers of electric pleasure vehicles in the world."
Detroit

$5.00 by mail

Made of thick furred glossy black dog skins

Above are lined with lamb skins. Price with mohair fleece linings $4.50. Any buyer not entirely satisfied may return them before soiling and have his money. Our illustrated catalog gives measure directions and a whole lot of other information about custom tanning of hides and skins with hair or fur on; coat, robe and rug making; taxidermy and head mounting; also prices of fur goods and big mounted game heads we sell.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y.

KEYLESS PADLOCK

No knobs to turn—no clicks to count. Press the buttons and it flies open—40,000 combinations possible. Operated as easily in dark as in light. Solid brass.

AGENTS making 100% profit. Sells on sight—no competition. Write today for terms of free sample. A postal card will do.

Address, Victor Specialty Co., 31 Cook St., Canton, Ohio

Indian Made Slippers as Gifts

Genuine Indian slippers made in gray or suede leather, trimmed with real Otter fur and toe decorated with colored beads. Unique and practical gift. Serviceable and always appreciated. Misses' and Ladies' sizes, $2.50; Men's, $2.75; delivery free. Mention size. Write for booklet showing many Adirondack Christmas novelties.

E. L. GRAY & CO., 101 Main Street, Saranac Lake, New York

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6%

This Christmas Gift Will Last Ten Years

IDEAS on Christmas giving are changing materially. Many persons who formerly sent expensive, and even extravagant remembrances, are now confining themselves largely to cards or simple presents. There is even an organization whose avowed object is to discourage useless giving.

In a few months many millions of this year's holiday offerings will be worn out, lost or forgotten. Then why not consider the elements of permanence and actual merit when selecting gifts for your wife, your son, or your daughter?

These qualities are well embodied in A-R-E Six's, the American Real Estate Company's 6% Gold Bonds. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000 and upward, pay interest semi-annually and return principal in 10 years.

They are ideal Christmas gifts for any member of the family. They never wear out, they are always fashionable, and twice each year for ten years they bring a happy reminder of the gift and giver. Moreover, they teach a forceful lesson in thrift and business management—a priceless gift in itself.

You will be interested in our new map of New York City and book of views showing the location and character of property on which A-R-E Six's are based. You are welcome to them for the asking.

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Founded 1888 Assets $27,202,824.19

Capital and Surplus $2,188,805.50

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FOR HIS CHRISTMAS

Give him a **Rockwell Reminder** for 1914. A daily calendar (twelve monthly pads) on bond paper, and leather cover holding two months at a time. Insert new pad each month. Note engagements ahead. Tear off leaves daily and forgetting is impossible.

Size 3 in. by 5 in. Just fits the vest pocket

Genuine Pigskin or Seal $1.00
Fine Black Leather .50
Name on cover in gold (extra) .25

Postpaid on receipt of price—Money back if not satisfied

ROCKWELL PRINTING CO., 1090 Clinton St., Hoboken, N. J.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE VIEWS OF SIR GEORGE PAISH AND MR. SCHIFF

ABOUT a month ago, Sir George Paish, editor of the London *Statist*, the leading English financial weekly with perhaps one exception, who has been in this country before on a tour of economic investigations, again arrived in New York. He came for the special purpose of looking into our financial state, in its relations to the present strained condition of foreign financial markets, and about two weeks after his arrival he cabled his paper an interesting and optimistic summary of conditions as he found them. These conditions he declared to be "fundamentally sound." Nowhere did he find anything "to indicate inflation," but there was present a "disposition to go slow," and this had created "an atmosphere of suspended animation." To this slackness in trade some impetus had been given by "uncertainties as to events in Mexico."

Trade was found by Sir George to be "remarkably good, despite hand-to-mouth buying of all commodities." Should the Mexican question be solved peaceably, the country was likely to reach "a high degree of prosperity." He noted the hopes entertained by the railroads for an increase in freight rates and the importance an increase would have for them in raising the capital they require. This country was "still able to take a large amount of gold from London," the trade balance being favorable, but, while we are able to take gold, he thought little or no gold likely to be taken, inasmuch as the New York bankers realize "the disturbing effect it would have on the international money market, including the danger of an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 6 per cent."

Sir George's cable dispatch was followed within a few days by a statement from Jacob H. Schiff, before the New York Chamber of Commerce, as to the need for early action by Congress on the Currency question, in which he recalled his own prediction of the panic of 1907 while predicting that, unless monetary reform took place soon, the country would now have to face "a serious situation." This statement was at once interpreted, in financial and other quarters, as an intimation that in 1913 a panic, in his opinion, would again occur. Mr. Schiff, however, did not intend his remarks to imply this. He declared the next day, with emphasis, that there was nothing like a financial panic, or crisis, in sight. What he meant by "a serious situation" pertained mainly to a tightening of the market for loans.

The Wall Street Journal, commenting on the incident, said the difference between 1913 and 1907 was "as wide as the difference between contraction and expansion, between sound and unsound banking." It believes that the banking position is now "strong as never before." In 1907, many of the banks were "overloaded with unmarketable securities," but the contrary is now the case. Since the beginning of the year caution has been so much the watchword that the country is "prepared to withstand a period of depression with more than customary equanimity."

Prominent bankers, interviewed after Mr. Schiff had made his remark, agreed with the latter view. Mr. Vanderlip "saw no evidence whatever that we are now facing a crisis in business, or in the money market." And Henry P. Davison, of the Morgan house, could see "no indication of a panic." Several other bankers of prominence exprest similar views.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Reports from many quarters still indicate hesitation in trade. There is "an absence of buying power," due, it is believed, to a waiting attitude as to what the new tariff may bring forth and to political uncertainties. The Mexican situation, currency legislation, the policy of the Administration toward trusts, are much in the public mind. That any long-continued trade depression is before us, good authorities do not believe. "Existing conditions do not favor this view," says *The Wall Street Journal*, the mercantile world being "too well liquidated." Moreover, there is "an absence of expansion." Trade has long been conducted on a hand-to-mouth basis, so that the foundations "have become strong." With the incoming of the new year many believe that conditions making for activity and prosperity will be ushered in. A look at the steel, copper, rubber, leather, and some other important manufacturing interests shows that operations now, as compared with the high level of several months ago, are not more than 10 or 20 per cent. less, while some other lines have not suffered to any noticeable extent, if they have suffered at all.

Dun's Review finds "a condition of irregularity," but no evidence of a general reaction. In dry-goods markets transactions have "noticeably increased," and in some quarters have been "heavier than at any time in the past three years." *Bradstreet's* finds that the distributive trade "continues to expand," altho there is further "slowing down in the wholesale trade." Among retailers, the volume of business, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, is "very strong." Leading department stores say it is "steadily pushing ahead of last year," and this is true, not only of New York stores, but of those in the Middle West and Far West, where, in some localities, trade in certain lines "is more active than ever." In the Western live-stock business, the traffic gains are "slightly over those for 1912." From Kansas City the feeder movement "increased 36 per cent. over a year ago," and the younger cattle shipped back to the farm in feed lots are "150 per cent. greater than in the year 1912."

ANOTHER BIG GENERAL RAILWAY MORTGAGE LIKELY

The Erie Railroad is the latest of the large systems to consider the putting out of one huge mortgage in which to embrace eventually all existing mortgages and other mortgages that may be issued in the

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future for extensions and betterments. Just how far the matter has gone with the management of the Erie does not appear. That a scheme of this nature has been under consideration, however, seems no longer to be questioned in financial circles. The Erie would thus become the seventh or eighth railway system having plans for one huge mortgage either well under way or in contemplation. Earliest of them was the Great Northern, which in 1911 decided to put out one for $600,000,000. More recently the step was undertaken by the St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and Southern roads.

The amount of the mortgage contemplated by the Erie is said to be $500,000,000, to be put out in instalments extending over a term of years as needed. For its immediate needs the Erie requires only $27,000,000, that sum to meet short-term obligations falling due within the next year and a half. Before 1920 Erie's bonds totaling in amount $61,733,000 will mature. In general, the purpose of the proposed mortgage is to provide a security which will be, so to speak, a "marketable commodity," and one which, at the same time, will simplify and consolidate the finances of this road.

These finances have always been complicated. They have also been a source of disquietude and confusion among investors. Late years have seen marked improvements in the condition of the Erie in most other respects. With the completion of its double track to Chicago, its earning capacity has been greatly advanced. This, with other improvements in grades and cut-offs, has so materially reduced the cost of hauling trains as to give ground for confidence that the proposed new mortgage could be successfully issued. Once it has been authorized it is believed that sales of bonds could be made on much better terms than Erie bonds now bring or have recently brought. Erie still has bonds on hand available for sale, but as the rate of interest on them is limited to 4, they could not now be sold in the open market for more than 80, if so much as that.

The plan is to have the new monster mortgage authorized under conditions which would permit the rate of interest to be fixt by the directors each time a portion of the great sum were offered to the public, this rate to be determined by the conditions that prevail in the market at the time. In general, it may be said of these huge mortgages that higher prices could be obtained for them than for bonds under the methods now employed. Conditions differ with different roads, but it may be said that a single mortgage for some hundreds of millions of dollars would materially benefit the finances of any one of them. Bankers are believed to have encouraged several railroad managers to issue bonds hereafter in this way.

PROFIT-SHARING IN BIG BUSINESS

The plan of Benjamin Altman, under his will, by which employees are to share in the profits of the Altman business, and steps in the same direction taken by a manufacturing concern in Youngstown, Ohio, are noted by *The Wall Street Journal* as "the latest adoptions by large companies of a practise which has become general among industrial corporations in the last decade." With corporations this has not

Barrett Specification Roofs

Are Recognized as Standard

THE Barrett Specification prescribes the exact procedure for using pitch, tarred felt and gravel (or slag) so as to make the most economical and satisfactory roof known, and defines with precision the proper quantity and quality of materials to be used.

The procedure demanded is the one which gives the least chance for careless workmanship.

The Barrett Specification is practical and is used regularly by the best architects, engineers, roofers and builders.

It is recognized by them as standard.

A Barrett Specification Roof will usually last at least twenty years and rarely requires any care or attention during that period. The maintenance cost, therefore, is nothing. No other form of roofing is so economical.

A copy of the Barrett Specification in full sent free on request. Every owner, builder and engineer should have it.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Kansas City Cleveland Cincinnati Minneapolis Pittsburgh Seattle Birmingham

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Ltd.—Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

Special Note

We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

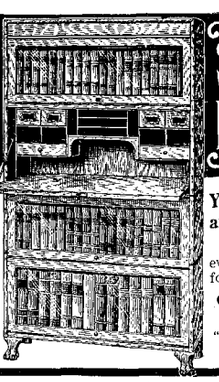
If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested:

ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15th, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

TRADE B MARK

Barrett Specification Roofs on plant of the Automatic Sprinkler Co. Youngstown, Ohio
Walker & Weeks, Architects
John R. Squire, Roofer

GUNN SECTIONAL BOOKCASES



And How You Will Save Money by Placing Them in Your Home

WRITE FOR OUR "BOOK OF DESIGNS"—Beautifully illustrated in colors (*mailed free*), showing our Sanitary, Mission, Colonial and Standard Bookcases.

The handsome designs, the rich finish, the removable, non-binding doors, the absence of disfiguring iron bands make them far better than the old-fashioned kind.

THE GUNN FURNITURE COMPANY
19 Victoria St., Dept. B., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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We have agencies in every city in this and foreign countries.

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"GUNN" Guaranteed Quality
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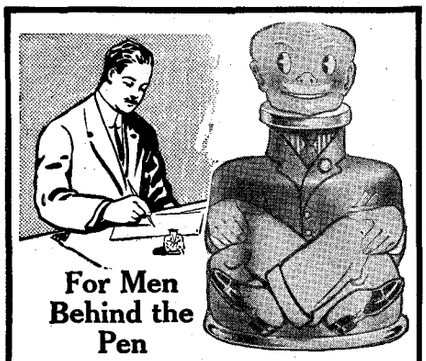

For Men Behind the Pen

To men whose signatures make people look twice—leaders of men and moulders of thought—Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx have come to inspire. These jovial, gleeful little figureheads on the prow of your desk will banish the jinx on concentration and add a touch of happiness to your writings.

They smile when they hold Carter's Inks. But ordinary ink gives them indigestion, because they know its marks are not so brilliant—so clear—so permanent—so satisfactory to *you*. Carter care, Carter skill, Carter quality are in

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—*no wonder* the "Inx" *know* their superiority.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx are at home with all the best stationers, and may be secured for adoption with a purchase of a given quantity of Carter's Inks or Adhesives.

THE CARTER'S INK CO.
Boston, Mass.
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Largest manufacturers of writing inks, adhesives, typewriter ribbons and carbon papers in America.

WAS IT "YES"—or "NO"?
Both the proposal and the answer were written on

WARDWOVE Writing Paper

People with taste and discrimination select this paper for their personal correspondence because they know it is the embodiment of refinement in writing paper at a medium price.
Ask your dealer for it. If he does not carry it, send to us for Portfolio 6, giving us his name.

SAMUEL WARD MANUFACTURING CO.
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been wholly an act of beneficence or even of intended justice. Combined with motives of this character are others more in the nature of selfishness, since, by means of the cooperative efforts thus secured from employees, manufacturing and mercantile concerns expect to increase their business. The practise some time since was followed by the big Steel Corporation, by one of the great rubber concerns, the Harvester enterprise, one of the biscuit companies, and by a famous powder company. Pioneer among corporations in the movement was the Steel Corporation. It was as far back as 1902 that this company allowed its 55,000 employees (the number then) to acquire preferred stock at a price below current quotations; in 1909 it began to permit its employees to acquire common stock. Both offerings are believed to have been "very successful."

Men favoring these profit-sharing schemes have been influenced in notable degree by the fact that present-day industrial corporations are the result of combinations of several smaller concerns that were formerly controlled and often managed by one individual. This combination into one great corporation led to the elimination of that close personal element and large pecuniary interest which were formerly responsible for the prosperity of any business. Some scheme therefore was needed by which could be revived the old personal incentive to efficiency and energy, and by which it could be distributed throughout the organization.

It is believed that profit-sharing provides this needed element in the business of great corporations. In several cases the belief has become so great that, in order to induce employees to become shareholders, extra payments have been made to them annually, provided they have been in continuous service for a number of years and have proved themselves efficient. In the case of the Steel Corporation, when both preferred and common stock were offered in 1911, it was provided that an employee, in subscribing for stock, must present a certificate that he has been "continuously in the employ of the corporation for five years and has shown a proper interest in its welfare and progress," in which case he may receive a payment of $5 per annum per share on the preferred he subscribed for and $3.50 per share on the common. The Harvester company offered a similar plan, the special payment per share of preferred being $4, and per share of common $3.

OUR TARIFF AS AN ISSUE IN CANADA

That our new tariff will have an important bearing on the next parliamentary election in Canada is amply foreshadowed in reports received from that country. Conditions promise to cause a lively demand—indeed they have already caused one—for reductions in the Canadian tariff on importations from this country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given emphasis to this sentiment in speeches he has made.

How important the matter has become will best be understood by reference to the great growth that has taken place in recent years in the commerce between Canada and the United States. In spite of former

Give Him Something *Choice* this Christmas

A gift which will stand out from conventional trumpery and reflect the giver's thoughtful judgment.

The New
Kerr Adjustable Belt Buckle
Of Silver or Gold

has a patent adjusting device. No unsightly tongue and eyelets. A handy snap permits quick change from black to tan or colored belts.

Sterling Silver $5, 14-K Solid Gold $25, with belt. At all good jewelers.

Write for booklet of artistic designs

The Wm. B. Kerr Co.
144 Orange St. Newark, N. J.

Farm Mortgages 6%

Tested for 30 years and purchased by investors in every part of the U. S. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Highest references furnished.

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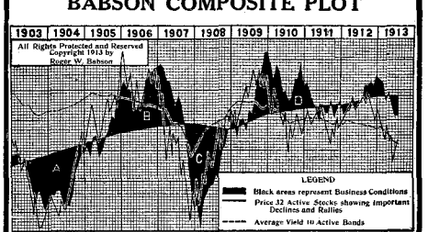
PHYSICIANS seeking sound investments, at profitable rates, should have their names added to the mailing list of the **Hennepin Mortgage Loan Co., Minneapolis, Minn.** No Charge.

Base Your Investments Upon Knowable Facts
which are obtainable through a use of the
BABSON COMPOSITE PLOT


1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913
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LEGEND
Black areas represent Business Conditions
Price 12 Active Stocks showing important Declines and Rallies
Average Yield 10 Active Bonds

which shows the ups and downs of trade and the fluctuations of the stock market.

THE BABSON INVESTMENT SERVICE

gives you the vital fundamental facts that enable you to *know when* to buy and sell to the greatest advantage. It acquaints you with the constant changes that pertain to your interests. It helps you invest intelligently, profitably. Isn't that the very kind of assistance you have sought in studying the market?

At your request, we will gladly send you samples of The Babson Investment Service and a valuable booklet explaining **"When to Buy."**

Address Dept. G-34 of the
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Largest Organization of its Character in the U. S.

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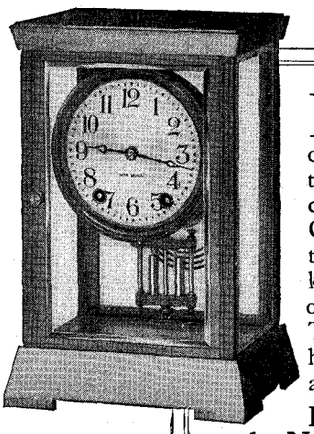
tariff restrictions by each against the other, their commerce back and forth has grown at what is called, by a correspondent of the London *Economist*, "an astonishing rate." In fact, it has become greater than the combined commerce which Canada carries on with the United Kingdom and all other parts of the British Empire. For the fiscal year ending in 1913 the actual figures were—with the United Kingdom, $316,000,000; with the rest of the British Empire, $44,000,000—a total of $360,000,000. Against this is set a total commerce with the United States of $608,000,000.

The writer believes that, under the new tariff, this trade between Canada and the United States "will advance even more rapidly than heretofore." Since 1897 Canadian imports from this country have increased from $62,000,000 to $441,000,000. It was in 1897 that Canada first gave a preference to British goods, but in spite of this the increase in imports from the United Kingdom was far less than the increase in those from the United States, the figures being, in 1897, $29,000,000; in 1913, $108,000,000. The prospect is that "before long we shall sell far more to the States than to the mother country, besides purchasing several times more from them than from her." Every year American manufacturers "are strengthening their hold on the Canadian market." Other items in *The Economist's* interesting letter include the following:

"Last year, they sent us $115,000,000 worth of dutiable iron and steel goods; altho not long ago our iron men considered it an outrage that they should be permitted to send a modest $20,000,000 worth. It is now believed that our sales of farm products to the States will be very much increased on account of the lower American duties. We have a superabundance of wild land, while the Americans have comparatively little left outside the irrigated areas, where cost of production would be higher than with us; in time, therefore, Blaine's prophecy may be fulfilled, and, with the assistance of the Argentine, we shall feed their vast population, and make more money out of the business than by shipping to England or other distant markets.

"The farmer in the older Provinces will derive substantial advantage from the Underwood tariff. His cattle, formerly taxed 27½ per cent., are now admitted free into the States; but at present he has not many to ship. Meats of all kinds are also free, but in this case, as well as in that of cattle, he will have to face the competition of Mexico, the Argentine, and Australia. The free admission of eggs, milk, and cream, and the reduced duties on butter and cheese are bound to encourage the dairy industry of Ontario and Quebec; and the farmers there likewise expect to 'make good money' by the freeing of hogs and sheep, and the lowered tariff on horses, oats, barley, hay, poultry, fruit, and vegetables.

"The exports of Canadian-grown wheat to the States last year were only 8,350,000 bushels, and have never been higher, as compared with an export of 75,000,000 bushels to England. The former American duty was 25 cents a bushel. There is little doubt that if we remove our wheat and flour duties, the Minneapolis millers will forthwith import large quantities of our hard grain for mixing with their softer varieties; but the opinion of a leading Manitoba farmer that within ten years the West will send more wheat to the States than to England is surely oversanguine.



FOR an important birthday or wedding present, or a holiday remembrance that is to be especially fine, choose a Seth Thomas Clock. For five generations these truth-telling timekeepers have been the pride of countless men and women. Today their merry tick is heard wherever accuracy and dependability hold sway.

For a Century the National Timekeeper

Seth Thomas Clocks are fashioned to withstand the varying influences of all climes and all services. They are accurate and entirely trustworthy.

The variety of styles, models and designs is comprehensive enough to meet every clock requirement.

SETH THOMAS *Clocks*

Sold by all leading dealers.

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY
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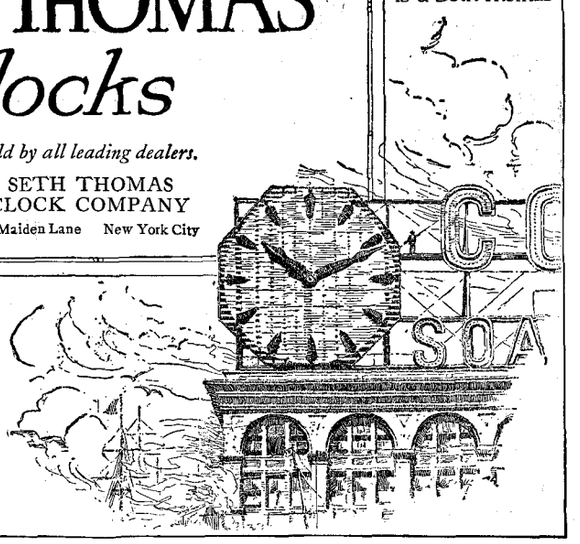
The Largest Clock in the world—The Colgate Clock is a Seth Thomas



EMPIRE No. 302
Eight-day hour and half-hour rack-strike movement. Ground beveled top and base. 4-inch dial. Height 10 inches.

Billiards at Home $1.00 DOWN

Your own Table will cost less than to play in a public pool-room. You play on it while paying. No special room needed. Sizes of Tables up to 4½ x 9 ft. (standard).

BURROWES Billiard and Pool Table

FREE TRIAL—NO RED TAPE.—On receipt of first installment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This insures you a free trial. Write today for illustrated catalog giving prices, terms, etc.

Prices, $15 up $1 or more down, according to size and style. Small amount each month. Balls, cues, etc., free.

E. T. BURROWES CO.,
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SPECIAL OFFER For Dec. ONLY, $17.50
Cash with order. Regular price $32
Freight prepaid to any R.R. Station in the United States. Absolute satisfaction GUARANTEED or money refunded

ITHACA HALL CLOCK

Beautiful cabinet work makes this clock an attractive ornament and adds charm to Hall or Room. Height 7½ ft.—eight-day, heavy brass movement—visible pendulum—strikes hour and half-hour. Perfect time guaranteed. State if Oak or Cherry is wanted. Hand polished $20. Order early. Ithaca Clock Co., Dpt. C, Ithaca, N.Y. Est. since 1865 Ref., any Commercial Agency.

FOR XMAS

OPENS the DRAFTS BEFORE YOU'RE UP
Lets you sleep an hour longer

Set the clock for 5 a. m. (or any hour desired)—furnace drafts will open automatically. Stay in bed till last minute—dress in a warm house—no fire to tend before breakfast. Biggest problems of winter solved, by

THE AUTOMATIC FIREMAN

Used for hot air, hot water, steam. Saves coal—saves worry—absolutely safe—always accurate. Easily installed, by yourself, in a few minutes. Needs no batteries—no attention, only winding.

30 NIGHTS' FREE TRIAL ONLY $5

If, after 30 nights, the Automatic Fireman does not fully satisfy you—we will remove it, at our expense and send your money back. $5 express prepaid; absolutely guaranteed. Booklet, for those interested. Agents wanted. Delivered

Mack's Machine & Engine Works, Dept. 2 Hartford, Mich.

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Donchester
An ARROW
Evening SHIRT

$2.00
and up

WITH pique or plain patented bosoms, put on the body of the shirt in such a way that no matter what position the wearer may assume, the bosom remains flat and in its place.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., *Makers of* ARROW COLLARS, TROY, N.Y.

ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT

No other Grape Fruit equals it in Flavor

"American Medicine" says:

"Realizing the great value of grape fruit, the medical profession have long advocated its daily use, but it has only been within the past few years that the extraordinary curative virtues of this "king of fruits" have been appreciated. This dates from the introduction of the ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT, a kind that so far surpasses the ordinary grape fruit that no comparison can be made."

E. E. Keeler, M.D., in the "Good Health Clinic," writes:

"In all cases where there is the 'uric acid diathesis' you will see an immediate improvement following the use of grape fruit."

A well-known physician writes:

"I prescribe grape fruit for all my patients, and tell them to be sure and get ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT, as other grape fruit to the Atwood is *as cider apples to pippins.*"

If you desire, your grocer or fruit dealer will furnish the ATWOOD Brand in either bright or bronze. It may be procured at first-class hotels, restaurants and clubs. Ask for ATWOOD Brand. For home use buy it by the box; it will keep for weeks and improve.

ATWOOD Grape Fruit is always sold in the trade-mark wrapper of the Atwood Grape Fruit Company

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT CO., 80 Maiden Lane, New York

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY. MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK.

"The consumer in the cities and towns says he feels the effects of the new American tariff already, the price of several food commodities having risen, owing to the wholesale shipment of them from Canada to the States. This may be true in some places, but it is some comfort to know that what he loses the Canadian farmer gains. Had he voted for reciprocity in 1911 we should have had to lower our tariff there and then on a good many articles of food coming from the States, and he would not have been hurt.

"Of course, if trade should grow bad there would be the usual cry in the States that the Democrats were responsible, and the protected interests in Canada might escape by the skin of their teeth from more or less drastic reductions. If, however, all goes well, the Canadian Parliament will be obliged, not at the coming session *in January, but at some time in the near* future, to buckle to the task of lowering the tariff; and that will, indeed, be a day of wrath for the home manufacturer, who has trusted too much to it, and not exerted himself sufficiently in the improvement of his machinery and business methods."

ENGLISH INVESTMENTS ABROAD

Current returns in England for income-tax purposes give interesting clues to the growth in British investments outside the home country. Incomplete as they are, these returns show such investments for 1911–12 of over $500,000,000. There was a moderate gain in takings of colonial and foreign government securities, but a much larger one—in fact, the chief increase—of miscellaneous investments. The total of $500,000,000 shows an increase over the previous year of about $15,000,000. In comments on these figures *The Financier* (London) prints the following table and comments:

Year	India Gov'ment stocks, loans, and guaranteed rys.	Colonial or foreign Gov'ment securities	Colonial or foreign Securities, other than Gov'ment not included in column 2	Total
1886–7...	£7,793,097	£16,243,321	£20,471,584	£44,508,002
1902–3...	9,048,777	19,935,643	34,844,295	63,828,715
1903–4...	8,695,929	20,263,072	36,906,305	65,865,306
1904–5...	8,760,185	20,880,837	36,421,087	66,062,109
1905–6...	8,862,807	22,069,260	42,967,198	73,899,265
1906–7...	8,768,237	22,270,846	48,521,033	79,560,116
1907–8...	8,925,692	23,414,624	*52,775,930	*85,116,246
1908–9...	9,037,209	23,204,471	56,595,713	88,837,393
1909–10..	9,455,519	24,618,988	†59,189,497	†93,264,004
1910–11..	9,654,846	25,073,446	†66,224,431	†100,952,723
1911–12..	9,753,113	25,296,700	68,844,854	103,894,667

*Estimates for the full year.
†Owing to the delay in passing the finance bill for 1909–10 the figures are lower for 1909–10 and higher for 1910–11 than they would have been under normal conditions.

"The data are exceedingly interesting, for they go to show that in the past twenty-five years there has been an enormous growth in the income received from British investments in the colonies and in foreign countries, while at the same time the revenue derived from British Government securities has shown an actual shrinkage in the same series of years. Bearing in mind the fact that the quarter-century covered has been a period of steady expansion in the foreign trade of these islands, it is, we think, a fair assumption that the growth of our overseas trade has been immensely stimulated by the great volume of British capital employed in foreign countries, whose development has thereby been accelerated, and who have consequently become better customers to the British manufacturer and merchant. The investment of capital abroad has notoriously received a pronounced stimulus during recent years, owing to the decline in

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the popularity of British Government stocks, home railways, breweries, and other securities, which, for a variety of reasons, have ceased to make their former appeal to the capitalist. A still more potent factor has been the creation of a large and steadily growing mass of colonial and foreign securities bearing higher rates of interest than those to which the British investor had previously been accustomed."

FEWER BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Reports for October received by *Bradstreet's* from ninety-four cities show in building activities "a heavy decrease," both from September this year and from October a year ago. The total expenditure showed a decrease for the month, from September this year, of 22.4 per cent., and one of 17.1 per cent. from October last year. Commenting on the returns *Bradstreet's* says:

"The September total this year, it might be recalled, showed a gain of 11.7 per cent. over the like month a year ago, but the heavy drop in October shows that the operation of new building laws in many cities was to cause something like a hot-house movement in the filing of permits in September, which ceased with the passing of that month. Only thirty-eight cities of the ninety-four showed gains in October over the like month a year ago, while fifty-six showed decreases. The record of building expenditures at leading American cities reporting monthly, quarterly, and yearly from January, 1911, down to and including October, 1913, shows the ebb and flow in the building industry in the past thirty-four months, as follows:

	1912	1911	Change per cent.
Jan., 132 cities	$41,411,871	$48,555,636	D. 14.7
Feb., 134 cities	54,607,238	42,842,495	I. 27.4
March, 141 cities	78,588,240	80,470,184	D. 2.3
First quarter	$174,607,349	$171,868,315	I. 1.5
April, 140 cities	$99,561,328	$83,339,805	I. 19.4
May, 141 cities	93,105,947	79,960,920	I. 16.4
June, 140 cities	94,707,643	87,946,080	I. 7.6
Second quarter	$287,374,918	$251,246,805	I. 14.3
Six months	$461,982,267	$423,115,120	I. 9.1
July, 141 cities	$85,720,991	$78,407,023	I. 9.3
August, 142 cities	81,900,934	91,268,999	D. 10.2
Sept., 142 cities	67,921,024	72,225,168	D. 5.9
Third quarter	$235,542,949	$241,901,190	D. 2.6
Nine months	$697,525,216	$665,016,310	I. 4.8
Oct., 143 cities	$72,275,680	$66,746,617	I. 8.2
Nov., 141 cities	69,935,837	66,049,706	I. 5.8
Dec., 146 cities	73,370,322	54,315,166	I. 35.0
Fourth quarter	$215,581,839	$187,111,489	I. 15.2
Twelve months	$913,107,055	$852,127,799	I. 7.1
	1913	1912	
Jan., 145 cities	$54,340,563	$48,692,024	I. 11.6
Feb., 145 cities	61,141,275	51,494,295	I. 18.7
March, 146 cities	81,220,557	79,409,845	I. 2.2
First quarter	$196,702,395	$179,596,164	I. 9.5
April, 145 cities	$96,918,246	$103,189,722	D. 6.0
May, 146 cities	88,706,252	95,008,769	D. 6.6
June, 146 cities	80,859,953	96,958,920	D. 16.6
Second quarter	$266,484,451	$295,157,411	D. 9.7
Six months	$463,186,846	$474,753,575	D. 2.4
July, 145 cities	$75,501,375	$87,580,278	D. 13.7
August, 146 cities	63,720,880	83,462,183	D. 23.6
Sept., 143 cities	76,720,050	68,680,476	I. 11.7
Third quarter	$215,942,305	$239,722,937	D. 10.0
Nine months	$679,129,151	$714,476,512	D. 5.0
October, 94 cities	$45,378,512	$54,765,902	D. 17.1

For the ten months of the year 1913 the aggregate value of building was $724,507,663, a decrease of 5.9 per cent. from 1912, which year, however, showed a gain of 7.1 per cent. over 1911."

Champion Priming Plugs Start Any Motor, In Any Weather

You'll have to prime your motor if you run your car or motorcycle this winter.

With **Champion Priming Plugs** it is easy. They will start **any** motor—**any** time—on the first quarter turn.

It doesn't make any difference how cold your cylinders are. You don't have to worry about the lean mixture that low temperatures produce.

You are independent of weather conditions and low grade fuel troubles if your car has **Champion Priming Plugs.**

They put the few drops of gasoline needed for starting right where you want them—then fire them with a hot, fat "Champion" spark.

You can't get the same effect with priming cocks; they admit the gasoline too far away from the firing points.

With **Champion Priming Plugs** the fluid goes down through a channel in the wall of the plug itself, making gas at the point of greatest heat.

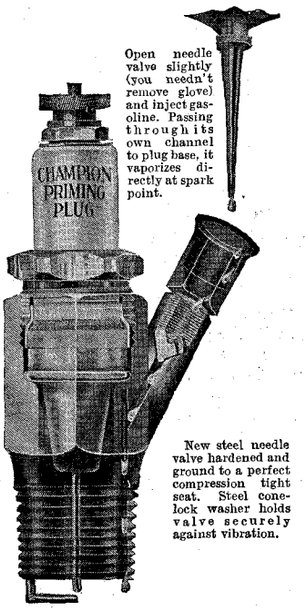
Study the picture. Our system is so simple that you can **see** it easier than we can **tell** it.

Champion Priming Plugs won't leak compression and they won't "soot up."

They are the best spark plugs made; that's why the manufacturers of three-fourths of all the cars made in America use them today.

We guarantee them to work perfectly—or your money back.

See that the name "Champion" is on the porcelain



Open needle valve slightly (you needn't remove glove) and inject gasoline. Passing through its own channel to plug base, it vaporizes directly at spark point.

New steel needle valve hardened and ground to a perfect compression tight seat. Steel cone-lock washer holds valve securely against vibration.

Sold everywhere at $1.25 each. If your dealer is not yet supplied, use the coupon and send us $5 in any safe form, for a set of four Champion Priming Plugs—prepaid.

Made in a special size for motorcycles. Disregard coupon when ordering them for that purpose. Send name of motorcycle with your remittance.

Champion Spark Plug Company
305 Avondale Ave. Toledo, Ohio
TRADE CHAMPION MARK

Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio

Herewith find $5 remittance for which send me four Champion Priming Plugs, prepaid.

My car is a.....of the year.....

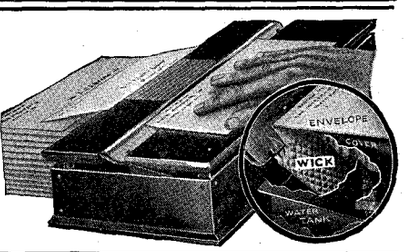
Address.....

.....

My regular dealer is.....(305)

Thick or thin— it seals every one

NO CRANK!
NO MACHINERY!



The Roco Envelope Sealer does better work than high-priced machines, and does it quickly, easily, noiselessly, with one simple motion—

Slide envelope across top—that's all

Thick or thin, big or little, the Roco seals any business envelope up to 10⅛ inches in width.

Simplest sealer on market. Anyone can use it after one minute's trial. One motion of hand moistens, folds and seals.

No crank, no levers, absolutely nothing to get out of order. Always ready, no adjustment necessary.

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What to do right now and why and how to do it in *your* garden. The timeliest practical advice, warnings and explanations.

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Here's my dollar—send me Garden Profits and Garden Magazine for 8 months.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1025)

did was give a man who did know about pictures the money, with orders to go out and find the best. I do not believe that Altman cared for anything outside of his business. When a rest was absolutely necessary he took a trip to Europe.

A GIANT ON A GIANT'S JOB

BERKELEY, the university city of California, is said to be one of the cleanest towns, morally and physically, in the world, and the giant chief of police, Gus Vollmer, gets most of the credit. Chief Vollmer learned to fight during some campaigns against rebellious clans in the Philippines, and when he laid aside his sword and firearms and returned home, J. Stitt Wilson, the Socialist mayor, made him commander in a war on ordinary thieves, desperadoes, rowdies, loafers, weeds and all kinds of uncleanness. In 1905, when the population of Berkeley was 25,000, property amounting to $21,780 was stolen from good citizens. In 1912 the population was about 50,000, and the loss through theft was $12,000. His work is described by Harold French in *The Sunset Magazine:*

Gus Vollmer grew up with the college town. Altho six feet, plus, with dignity to match his commanding stature, he still answers to his boyhood name. He is an intuitive reader of character.

Vollmer won his spurs in the quelling of the Philippine insurrection. Early in the outbreak, the Gugu guerrillas had been having a gay bit of glory in sniping the Americanos along the Pasig River. Vollmer was detailed with a platoon of artillerymen to break up their game. Commandeering a scow, he installed improvised machinery upon it and sheathed its sides with iron. With a handful of daredevils manning rapid-fire guns, he cruised up and down the river scaring and scattering the bushwhackers until he had completely pacified the pirates of the Pasig.

Shortly after his return from the wars he was given charge of the police department of Berkeley. The city was growing rapidly, new tracts were spreading all over the map, and as a consequence the slender force of police was unable to patrol the entire territory. Vollmer mounted his men on bicycles, which enabled them to come swiftly and silently wherever they were needed. He next arranged a system of signals whereby he could communicate with his patrolmen at a moment's notice. By touching a switch, an electric current flowing through wires in various districts flashed red signals at the intersections of certain streets, and when they winked their warnings the officer on that particular beat would catch this high sign and rush to the nearest police-telephone box, where he would receive his instructions. This installation has proved to be such a signal success that many other municipalities have since adopted its features.

Vollmer transformed his offices into a technical laboratory where he and his subordinates studied every phase of crim-

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It affords the same protection in cool weather as a light overcoat. Moisture on the skin is what makes the body cold—these garments are ribbed so there are air spaces to carry off all perspiration.

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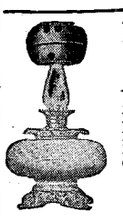

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inology, specializing upon the evolution of systems of identification.

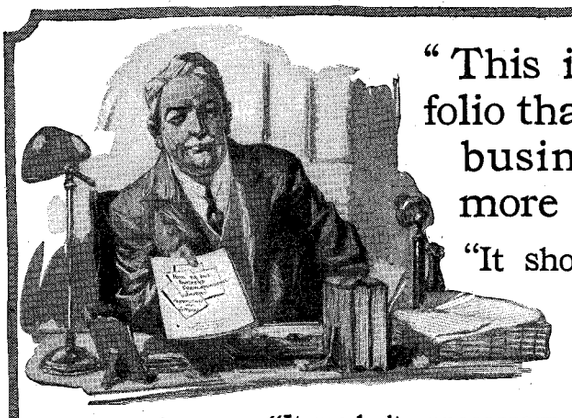
All the data obtainable upon the means of identifying criminals he has cross-indexed in a system of filing-cabinets. In other indexes are the records of all articles sold to pawnbrokers in the Western cities, by which means he is enabled to trace stolen goods to their more or less innocent purchasers, and thereby he secures their return. Between one-third and one-half of the loot that is pilfered from Berkeleyans is restored to its owners by this systematic method of conducting searches for its recovery.

Chief Vollmer has been very successful in deterring crime by treating delinquents who have come into his custody as patients to be cured rather than bad people to be brutalized by rough handling. We read on:

Many a young man who is now leading a clean and honorable life blesses "Golden-Rule Gus" for his practical help.

Here is one illustration of the way the chief of "Spotless Town" combines science, efficiency, and humanity in the practise of his profession. An ex-convict who was released from San Quentin prison a few months ago came to Berkeley to begin a new life, and engaged in the occupation of a huckster. Wearied with the plodding of a long, laborious day, he slept for seven hours in his lonely room, unmindful of the fact that a bandit had held up three trolley-cars near his new home. Vollmer's men joined in the hunt and when the carmen described the appearance of the desperado they turned to the almost infallible card index and traced the scent to the unlucky ex-convict. They got their man and found he could not prove an alibi. The conductors and motormen "positively identified" the huckster as the "hold-up man." He was arraigned for the crime, and the prospect of prison walls for life seemed certain. But Vollmer felt intuitively that his department had committed a cruel error. Altho the direct evidence was deemed conclusive, he busied himself looking for other clues. On the night of the robbery a boat disappeared from its moorings on the Berkeley water-front. Later it was found on the San Francisco shore and in it lay a razor on which were blond hairs. These faint traces convinced Vollmer that the person who stole the boat with which to cross the bay had a good reason for getting out of Berkeley's back door instead of leaving it on the brilliantly lighted electric trains. He followed up this clue until a few weeks later a midnight thug who held up a San Francisco car was shot and killed by the metropolitan police. His hair matched the wisps on the razor as exactly as other evidence proved him to be the real criminal. Finally, the Berkeley carmen identified the dead bandit as the man who had robbed them, and the innocent man was freed. Vollmer had on his own account engaged a lawyer to defend the man who had been unjustly accused of crime, so confident was he in his innocence.

"Big Brother" Gus is the term of endearment applied to this charitable chief by the boys of Berkeley because of his successful policy of dealing with juvenile offenders. When they fall into his hands, after committing some such offenses against the



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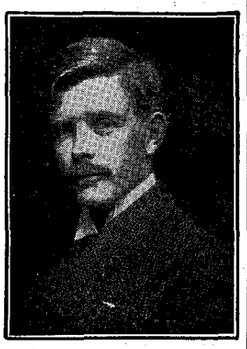
If an ill-chosen meal upsets your digestion—



If a sleepless night spoils the next day—

Then you are *not normal*, but are below par, unnecessarily, yes, and shamefully.

You were given a body that had an abundant *reserve fund of energy* to draw upon in just such hours of need.

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of Exercise is a rational, pleasant and easy means of securing and maintaining that reserve power which your body originally had and which you have dissipated by unthinking neglect.

My Course is different from any other treatment in that it benefits (by natural movements scientifically applied) the *governors* of the bodily machine, i. e., the heart, stomach, intestines, etc. All these are *muscular* and can be strengthened by proper exercise. Yet, as far as I know, until my Course was evolved, no systematic treatment existed that was based on this axiomatically natural method.

The clearness of your mind, the strength of your nerves, your hopefulness and joy in living, all depend on the tone and vigor of your vital organs.

I offer you something that will benefit every inch of your body and your brain through every minute of your life, and I offer it on free-trial terms that make it impossible for you to lose a penny.

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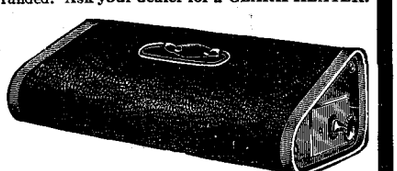

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propertied classes as "swiping" fruit and other mischievous misdemeanors, he first communicates with their folk, and then, instead of putting them in jail, where they would be exposed to contaminating influences, he puts them on their honor to amply atone for their wrong-doing, or in extreme cases he exercises the right of eminent domain, *in loco parentis*, and applies salutary spankings. As a result, these minor offenses have become so infrequent that now it's a long time between spanks.

"Spotless Town" was appropriately applied to Berkeley about a year ago, when the Chief and his men carried on a crusade against weeds and unsightly litter, requiring property-owners to clean up their premises and giving the city the appearance of neatness that has not since worn off.

"Golden-Rule Gus" bears an enviable record for nerve. On numerous occasions he has appeared as tho led by intuition upon the scene of some near-tragedy, and has captured desperate criminals just in time to prevent their committing murder or great bodily violence. If any one is injured, it is almost always the Chief that rushes first to the aid of the stricken one. Even on his vacation trips Vollmer is a champion life-saver. Having saved two girls from drowning in the Russian River during the summer of 1907, he was impelled by fate to repeat history for a third time in the same place, three years later. The third girl, Miss Lydia Sturtevant, whom he saved from drowning, proved the charm, for she became his bride.

WHO CARRANZA IS

SINCE talk of lifting the embargo on arms for the Mexican revolutionists was started at Washington, General Venustiano Carranza has become an international figure. Everybody has been curious to find out just what kind of a man the Constitutionalist leader is. It would certainly be difficult to get an unprejudiced view of his personality from non-sympathizers, to use a mild term, and his partizans would doubtless place a halo over him, so we look to an outsider for an impartial sketch. The London *Times* sent a correspondent to Carranza's headquarters at Hermosillo the other day, and this is a part of what came up in print:

Whatever excesses may be laid to the charge of his subordinates, there is no uncertainty in my mind as to the sincerity or the personal honor of the General himself. He may be, like Madero, an idealist, but he is certainly an honest man. Like Madero, whose own words I quote, he lived, until toward the end of the long reign of President Diaz, "tranquilly occupied, in common with the immense majority of Mexicans, with private business and the thousand futilities of social life." He belongs to the land-owning class in the State of Coahuila, where he was Governor and where he had spent most of his life. He is a great reader; his serious, studious face, with deep, vertical lines between the brows, betrays "the pale cast of thought." His eyes gleam patiently and kindly through spectacles. His hair is dark still,

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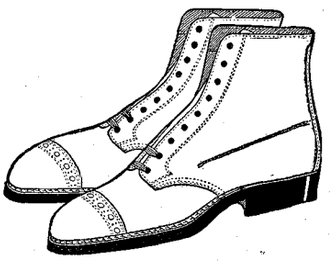

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Even the heads are natural hand-curl—no paste heads.

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but mouth and chin are hidden by a heavy gray mustache and beard, tho the cheeks are shaved. His voice is gentle, and his movements are deliberate. He sits perfectly still listening to questions, and answers them without hesitation, in an even tone, his hands loosely clasped, his eyes searching his interrogator's face to see if his meaning is made clear.

It is hard to understand how a man of this professorial student type can have gained such an ascendency over the Revolutionists. At this moment he is suffering a little from the effects of bad water and short rations of food during his three months' journey on horseback from Piedras Negras, in Coahuila (which was formerly the insurgent capital), to this place. But he can scarcely be a man of overflowing physical vitality at any time. It must be by force of character and intellect that he has reached his present dangerously high position. "I am the only leader recognized as supreme by all the chiefs of the revolution," he told me in his quiet, measured speech, not with pride, but as one upon whom a heavy responsibility lay. "What we fight for is the Constitution of our country and the development of our people. Huerta outraged the Constitution when he overthrew and murdered President Madero. He continues to outrage it by attempting to govern despotically as Diaz did, and refusing to administer fairly the laws, which are equal for all. This revolution can not cease until either we, the Constitutionalists, triumph, or until Huerta triumphs completely over us. Even in the latter case it would only cease for the moment. It has its roots in social causes. The land, which was formerly divided among the mass of the people, has been seized by a few. The owners of it compel those who are working for them to buy the necessities of life from them alone. They lay a burden of debt upon the poor people and make them virtually slaves, for as long as the poor people owe them money they can not go away. If they try to go away, they can be brought back. They can be put in prison. Another cause of the revolution is the growth of a middle class. Formerly there were only the rich and the poor. Now there is a class in between which does not like to see the poor opprest; which knows what democracy and social reforms mean in other countries, and which is resolved to take successive steps forward in the direction of complete self-government."

"Have you any definite plans for land reform and other reforms?" I inquired.

He thought a moment. Then he replied: "The first necessity is the fair and free election of a President. The election which is proposed now will be a farce. In the disturbed state of our country it is impossible to hold a proper election. Large numbers of voters will not know anything about it. We Constitutionalists refuse to recognize any President who may be returned at the fraudulent election. We shall execute anybody who does recognize him."

The *Times* man thought he must have misunderstood what Carranza said about executing people, and asked him to repeat the statement. The General did so with added emphasis. To continue:

To hear this amiable, scholarly old gentleman define so bloodthirsty and, to us, so utterly unreasonable a line of action

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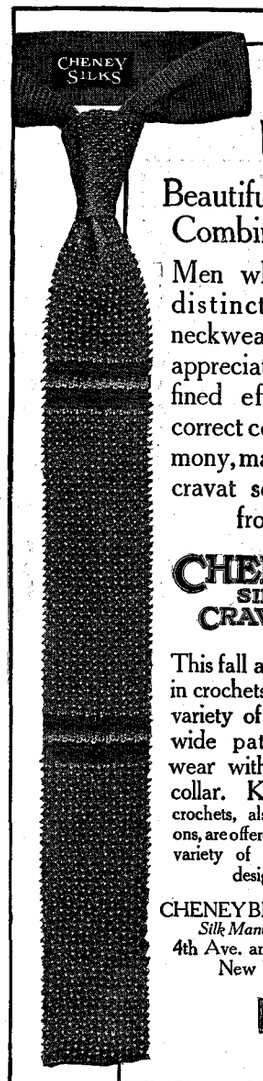
made me feel as if I were dreaming. It threw a strange light upon his profession of belief in democracy. I have no doubt that he sincerely imagines himself a believer in that creed. I am sure that the best of his followers are equally sincere, tho of course there are many who fight simply because they prefer disorder and make a profit out of looting. The very fact that the party calls itself the *Constitucionalistas* and not the *Carranzistas* proves that it follows a principle rather than a man. But the discrepancy between their professions and their avowed policy shows how far the mentality of Mexico is distant from that of Europe and the United States, and how impossible it is to apply to it, as President Wilson persists in doing, the same tests and the same standards which obtain in countries where the idea of self-government is a plant of mature growth.

It is the custom of the Constitutionalists and Federals alike to execute all the general and field officers who are captured; sometimes other officers, and even privates. They justify this by reference to a law of 1862 against fomenting treason. Each side calls the other side "traitors," and the only course to take with a "traitor,"—that is, a man who differs from your view,—is to shoot him. Several Mexicans have quite seriously told me that Madero failed simply because he tried to make terms with supporters of the old régime of Diaz and his *cientificos* (so his Ministers were derisively called) instead of killing them. They are mistaken. Madero failed chiefly because he was a bundle of nerves and what Americans call a "crank," and because he promised what he could not possibly perform.

A BRITISHER'S GLIMPSE OF THE PRESIDENT

BRITISH newspaper men have a way of writing personal sketches that is seldom practised in this country except in a few magazine articles. Instead of diving right into the essentials of a story, they describe many details that an American reporter ordinarily would leave to his readers' imagination, and yet their articles do not seem padded. Most of the stories which appear in the big English dailies have a completeness of detail that gives the reader an impression that he has been on the spot and seen and heard everything that the reporter saw and heard. A good sample of this kind of journalism is found in a recent issue of the London *Daily News*. It is an account of a visit to the White House with the small army of American correspondents, and the writer, H. Hamilton Fyfe, got a cinematographic impression of President Wilson. Here is his story:

Dim and cool the corridors, spacious and airy the hall, in which some twenty men were standing or sitting about, chatting and evidently waiting. Exactly at the hour of three there was a movement. Some signal was given, and we all walked informally into a large, pleasant room where, behind a big writing-table, with his hands on the back of a chair, the spare-



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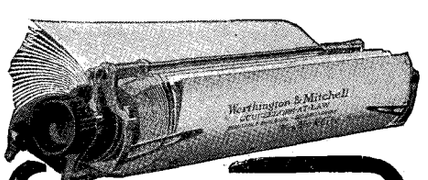

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featured master of the house, a man of middle age and middle height, was standing ready to receive us.

The house was the White House; the master of it, the President of the United States, and he was holding one of his weekly receptions of newspaper men, receptions which have no parallel outside the United States, I believe, and which mark a point worth notice in the history of relations between governments and the press.

There stood the chief magistrate of one of the world's most powerful nations, the President, chosen upon his merits by ninety millions of people to hold the highest office in the Republic. There he stood to be questioned, heckled even, by the men who made public opinion. Every Thursday at three he meets writers for morning journals. Every Monday at ten the evening papers can send their representatives to see him.

President Wilson enjoys it. He feels like a professor again, with a class of eager students round him asking questions, calling upon him to straighten out difficulties, suggesting possible solutions of tangled historical skeins. He likes to set his wits against those of his questioners. A master of dialectic, he is glad to exercise his gift.

The reception has no formality about it. The President has just come in from the garden, it seems. He wears white trousers and rubber shoes. Just behind him is a big bay window. The glimpse I get of leafy alleys and smooth lawns and glowing autumn borders makes me fancy he will be glad to get back to it again. For the moment, however, he is entirely at the service of the newspaper men. While they move in and form a half-circle before him, he looks down at his table, at the neatly arranged papers, the jar of carnations, the green-jade shaded lamp which tells of work far into the night. As soon as the noise of feet ceases he glances up and around—a keen glance through his glasses. He is trying to judge their temper. Have they come in hostile mood? Are they going to demand information which he has no idea of giving them? Do they want to discuss questions upon which he has not made up his mind? Clearly he is satisfied as to their mood at present. He smiles genially and opens the conversation himself.

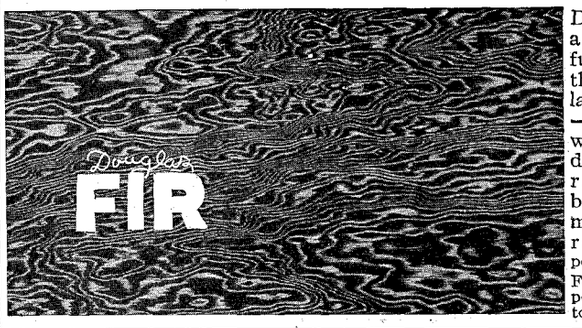
This is unusual. As a rule he waits for one of his visitors to begin. They are always quite ready. There is no shyness about speaking. Often two or three start together. But to-day he is pleased by a piece of news from Mexico. The affairs of that country have been occupying him for many weeks past. His policy has been severely criticized. Some blame him for making the United States ridiculous; others for exposing them to the risk of a war for which they are unprepared. To-day he can claim that, after all, his method looks like being successful. Yet instantly he is put on the defensive.

"What would you do, Mr. President, if . . . . . .?"

"Supposing, Mr. President, that there should be . . ." He smiles with an odd little twist of his lips.

"We won't deal with 'ifs' and suppositions," he answers. "Let us keep to the situation as it is to-day."

Mr. Fyfe found that President Wilson talked with good humor and frankness, and with freedom from official pomposity and intellectual hauteur. He is kindly



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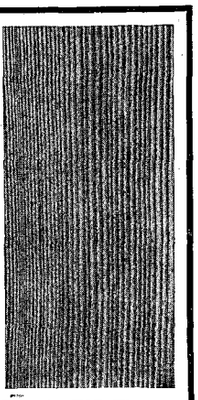

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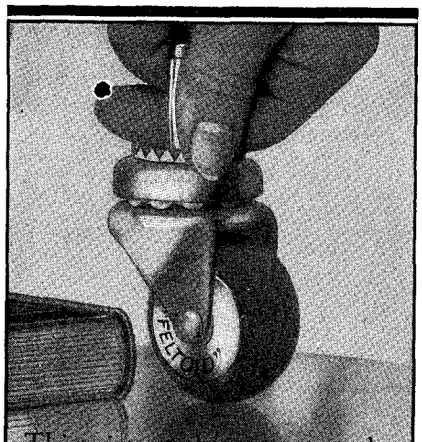

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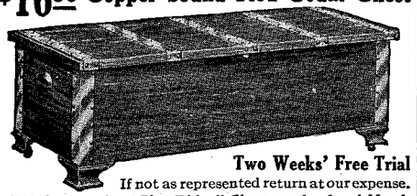

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and courteous so long as a reporter is honestly seeking information, but whenever any veiled hostility is shown, he stiffens, his tone becomes sharper, and his eyes gleam frostily. And—

With tight-lipped sarcasm he riposts, and generally scores a hit. It might be thought that a gathering of newspaper men (who are not remarkable for reverence anywhere, least of all in the United States) would sometimes in such conversations try to "pull the President's leg." But they know too well his aptitude for biting retort. From topic to topic the discussion ranges.

"Shall you do so-and-so, Mr. President?"

"No, sir" (very emphatic).

"Will you tell us what action the Administration means to take in X-land?"

"When the time comes" (with a smile).

"Do you think it is true, Mr. President, that certain things have happened in Y-many?"

"All our information is to that effect."

Of course, the President must not be quoted directly. The reception is in no sense an "interview." He puts his visitors upon their honor to use what he tells them with discretion. And they are discreet. Each one knows that if he were not he would be received no more. Sometimes they may chafe at knowing more than they can say, or rather more than they can quote the President as saying. But that is not often, for he is adept at seeming to be communicative when he is really not telling them anything at all. Still, in a general way, the meetings are useful. Men who are in personal touch with the head of the State are not inclined to hasty or violent criticism. It is an advantage that the Washington correspondents, upon whom the country depends for its political news—and views—should be able to seek information at the fountainhead, even if they do not often get it. For the President the benefit is more obvious. He can prepare public opinion for measures which might otherwise be startling. He can correct mistaken judgments. By skilfully dropt plummets he can sound the depths of national prejudice or sentiment.

President Wilson is known to live very much within himself. He is a man of few friends. He entertains little. Even those who are closest to him seldom pass within his barrier of reserve. The country knows scarcely anything about him. Everywhere people ask, "What sort of a man is he?" If they could see him at these press receptions they would drop the notion that he is a pedantic, "professorial" person, as most of them believe. They would discover him to be one upon whom a natural dignity sits with ease; who is not afraid to measure his wits and his information with those of his critics; who is willing to discuss his policies with patience and good temper, never playing Sir Oracle or taking up the "I'm not a-arguing with yer: I'm a-telling of yer" tone. Everybody has a mental image of Colonel Roosevelt, not often correct, but, so far as it goes, clear. Everybody knew "Big Bill" Taft. The President is still an enigma. To him, therefore, personal relations with those whose business it is to inform the nation are specially useful—more useful indeed than they are to the newspaper men. They gain indirectly, by having

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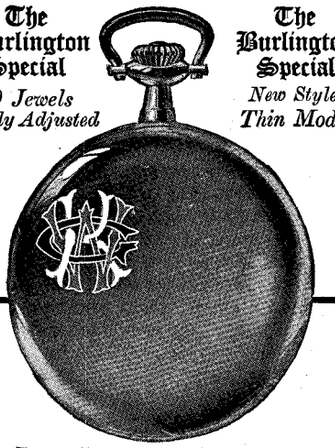

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their sense of responsibility heightened, and by realizing more vividly the burden laid upon one who is a man even as they are, not an executive machine.

So, after lingering behind the others for a hand-clasp and an exchange of civilities (for the President and I are old acquaintances) I go out again into the sunlight, the richer for a vastly interesting experience and wondering what the Emperor William would think of it, or Mr. Asquith, or President Poincaré.

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Went Too Far.—QUIZZER—"What's the matter, old man? You look worried."

SIZZER—"I have cause to. I engaged a man to trace my pedigree."

QUIZZER—"Well, what's the trouble? Hasn't he been successful?"

SIZZER—"Successful! I should say he has! I'm paying him hush-money."—*Yale Record.*

Balky Tom.—"Run up-stairs, Tommy, and bring baby's nightgown," said Tommy's mother.

"Don't want to," said Tommy.

"Oh, Tommy! If you are not kind to your new little sister she'll put on her wings and fly back to heaven."

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"Well, let her put on her wings and fly up-stairs for her nightgown!"—*New York Mail.*

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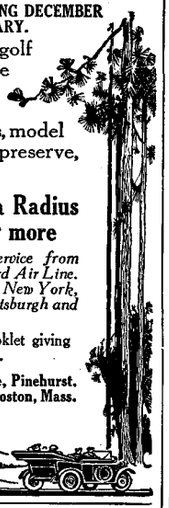

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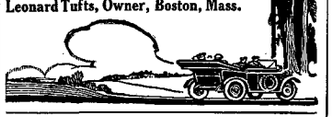

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Classified Columns

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Learn to remember important facts through "FACTS IN JINGLES" by the noted young author, Winifred Stoner, Jr. Price 25 cents. LEICESTER, Publisher, 3901 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Make big money selling "Easy" Suction Sweeper. Wheels operate cylinder creating powerful suction. All metal. No pump. No bellows. Low price. Guaranteed. Write quick. Foote Sweeper Co., Box 2061, Dayton, Ohio.

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A Sign.—A bundle on the end of a stick is a pretty sure sign that the man who carries it has lost his grip.—*Puck.*

A Regular Job.—Mr. Hinshaw will keep headquarters at Spirit Lake. He is now a State fool inspector.—*Tipton (Iowa) Advertiser.*

Business Difficulty.—Many a woman finds it exceedingly difficult to give her husband a liberal allowance out of his salary.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Why Not?—TEACHER—"Now, who can tell me what political economy is?"

MIKE (embryo Tammany statesman)—"Gittin' the most votes for the least money."—*New York Tribune.*

Different.—"I suppose your elections are intended to decide who shall hold office?"

"Sometimes. But this one is to decide who shall be made to let go."—*Washington Star.*

Ambitious.—"Has your son any particular ambition?"

"I should say he has. He hopes that sometime he'll wriggle himself free from the bunch and make a ninety-five-yard run for the winning touch-down."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Scientific Management Again.—"Our boss is a crank on efficiency."

"What's he up to now?"

"Trying to teach the stenographer to chew her gum in two movements less per minute to the lower jaw."—*Washington Herald.*

Deceived.—"What's the matter, little boy?"

"M-maw's gone an' drownded all the kittens."

"Dear, dear! Now that's too bad."

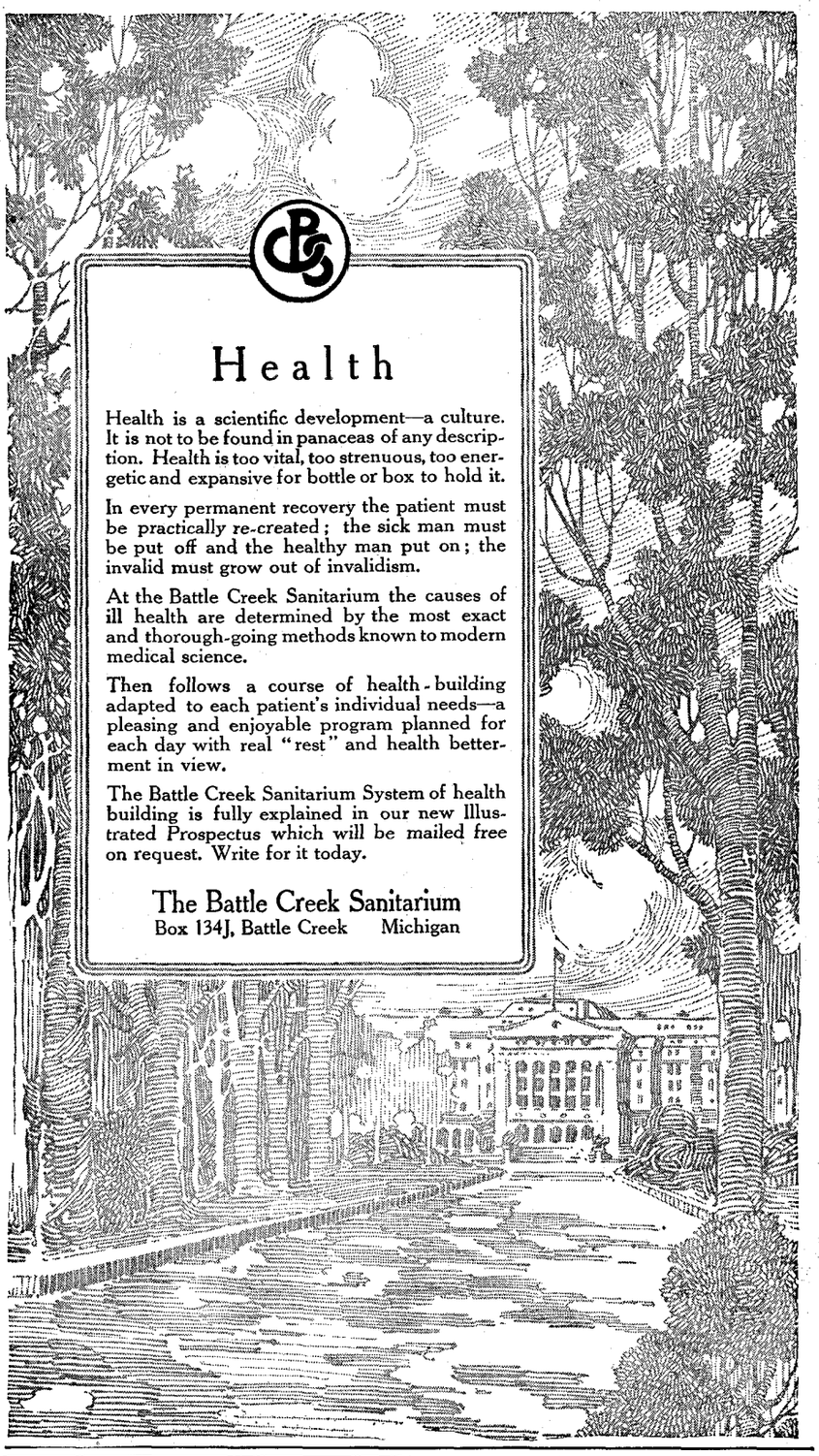
"Yep, an' she p-promised—boo-hoo—that I cud do it!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

After the Dollar.—EFFIE'S BROTHER—"Do you love my sister Effie?"

EFFIE'S STEADY COMPANY—"Why, Willie, that is a queer question. Why do you want to know?"

EFFIE'S BROTHER—"She said last night she would give a dollar to know, and I'd like to scoop it in."—*Puck.*

Pitiful, Pitiful.—Somebody in town with a plausible claim to plutocracy persists in frying bacon, the forty-cent kind, cut particularly thin, every morning for breakfast, and when the savor is wafted out to mingle with the crisp air of these early autumn morns and it floats in upon the lowly devotee of the print-shop as he extracts the lacteal fluid from the cow with both horns missing, hunger springs eternal within the human stomach, and as we sit down to our morning repast of rye bread and liver, with nostrils still attuned to the odor of sizzling swine, the curb that the high cost of living ought to have on a man's appetite fades away like a ten-cent piece wagered on the Giants in the first game of the world's series.—*Oswego (Kan.) Independent.*


Health
Health is a scientific development—a culture. It is not to be found in panaceas of any description. Health is too vital, too strenuous, too energetic and expansive for bottle or box to hold it.
In every permanent recovery the patient must be practically re-created; the sick man must be put off and the healthy man put on; the invalid must grow out of invalidism.
At the Battle Creek Sanitarium the causes of ill health are determined by the most exact and thorough-going methods known to modern medical science.
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A SONG full of love, life and enthusiasm. A tuneful message from big, sunny, carefree California. Mary Garden stopped her performance of Grand Opera to sing this beautiful song and make it famous. One copy, with a picture of Mary Garden on the cover, will be sent you on request, FREE. Write at once before our supply is gone.

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A neat, compact bronze placque—lies flat against the wall. Automatically keeps an even temperature, saving fuel and care. Most reliable in action, simplest in construction. No electric batteries, contacts or motors to get out of order. No winding—*generates its own wonderful power from room temperature. Gradually* operates the dampers of any heater direct from thermostat.

$16.00 delivered complete, including all appliances for installing

Why pay more for complicated mechanisms that are less reliable and effective?

Time attachment $5.00 extra. Raises temperature to 70 degrees in the morning. Thermostat holds it at 70 degrees all day long.

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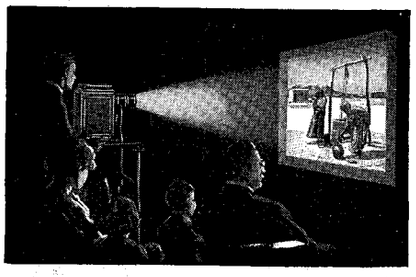

A Perfected Picture Machine for Home Entertainment

The foremost lens makers of America have solved the problem of satisfactorily projecting enlarged pictures from the pictures *themselves* as well as through lantern slides.

Bausch and Lomb HOME BALOPTICON

Shows colored pictures, photo prints, type matter or solid objects, such as coins, minerals, etc., with a clearness and brilliancy heretofore impossible except with lantern slides.

Shows Type Without Reversing. With no other popular priced instrument can you project written or printed matter without the extra expense of a reversing mirror. You will realize how this increases the opportunities for pleasure and entertainment.

Shows Solid Objects. Owing to the fact that the object holder is on the *floor* of the light chamber rather than on the wall as in other home instruments, it is possible to show solid objects. The works of your watch, pieces of jewelry, botanical specimens are all subjects possible to project readily in the Home Balopticon only.

Scientific Illumination. The fact that the Home Balopticon is equipped with one of the famous B & L *achromatic* lenses and that years of laboratory experiment are behind its wonderful system of illumination and reflection, accounts in a large measure for the superior clearness and brilliancy of its pictures.

Another advantage is that each outfit includes two adjustable picture holders and an aluminum coated wall screen which makes the image many times more brilliant than can the ordinary sheet.

That this is the best of all home picture machines will be apparent if you compare demonstrations with any other similar projector at any price. At photographic dealers—not toy stores.

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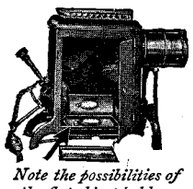

Note the possibilities of the flat object holder

A book about the possibilities of original home entertainment with the Home Balopticon. If you doubt that this picture machine is to the eye what the talking machine is to the ear, send for this book and read how the Balopticon can be used for pleasure and profit in scores of different ways.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
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Box of
All Havana Only 25c

French's superb Cuban Special. Filler of Havana leaves too short to use in the manufacture of our celebrated Juan del Rey brand of Havana cigars. Both filler and wrapper are the purest Cuban grown tobacco—thoroughly seasoned leaf. Rich tropic flavor. Five cigars in Spanish Cedar Box by parcel post prepaid direct to you for only 25c, silver or stamps. Limited introductory offer. Send today.

FRENCH TOBACCO CO., Dept. 23, Statesville, N. C.

Going Nowhere.—"What sort of platform is this candidate running on?"

"I think it's a treadmill."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Better Early.—"Your salary isn't enough to support my daughter."

"I'm glad you've come to that conclusion so early, sir."—*Boston Transcript.*

One Virtue.—"When you proposed to me you said you were not worthy of me!"

"Well, what of that?"

"Nothing: only I will say for you that whatever else you were, you were no liar."—*Houston Post.*

Tip for Husbands.—SWEET YOUNG THING—"Let us go into this department store until the shower is over."

SUFFERING HUSBAND—"I prefer this undertaker's. You won't see so many things you want."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Real Reason.—"Why do so many young men leave the farm?"

"Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, "in most of the cases I have observed it was because they couldn't earn their salt as farm hands an' wasn't fixt to pay board."—*Washington Star.*

Willing to Help.—Percy Noodles says that when he told the capitalist's daughter if she didn't name their wedding-day at once he would go out West and sow wild oats, she said she guessed her father would be glad to lend him some bulletins from the Agricultural Experiment Station.—*Dallas News.*

Kicking Back.—Hon. Alex Appleby, editor of the Leesville (Colo.) *Light*, is tired of being criticized.

"Many people kick because the papers never tell the truth," he says. "Let the man or woman in Leesville who wants us to tell the truth about him or her stand up and we'll try to be accommodating."—*New York Telegraph.*

Post-card Politics.—"Why is there such a hot fight over the appointment of a postmaster in this little town?" asked the stranger. "The office doesn't pay anything much, does it?"

"That ain't it, mister," replied the native. "You see most of us are particular as to who reads our postal cards."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Bare Facts.—The teacher of the class in English demanded that the pupils all write for their daily exercise a brief account of a baseball game.

One boy sat through the period seemingly wrapt in thought, while the others worked hard, and turned in their narratives. After school, the teacher approached the desk of the laggard.

"I'll give you five minutes to write that description," he sternly said; "if it is not done by that time, I shall punish you."

The boy promptly concentrated all his attention upon the theme as the teacher slowly counted the moments. At last, with joyful eagerness, he scratched a line on his tablet, and handed it to his master. It read:

"Rain—no game."—*Detroit Free Press.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 6.—Gen. Felix Diaz, recently a candidate for President of Mexico, is stabbed by would-be assassins at Havana.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the new American Minister to China, takes up his duties at Peking.

November 7.—Alfred Russel Wallace, the famous English scientist, dies in London in his ninety-first year.

Brazil has appropriated $500,000 for representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and the Venezuelan Government has asked an appropriation of $350,000.

Ecuador decides to seek a $33,000,000 loan in Europe for the sanitation of Guayaquil and for railroads.

Maurice Chevillard, at Buc, makes a series of upside-down flights and spiral loop-the-loops in a 50-mile gale, outclassing Jules Pégoud, the original topsyturvy airman.

November 10.—Mendel Beiliss is acquitted at Kief, Russia, of the ritual murder of the Christian boy Yushinsky.

The Chino-French Bank signs a contract for a loan of $30,000,000 to the Chinese Government.

Sir T. Vansittart Bowater is installed Lord Mayor of the city of London.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

November 6.—Colonel Goethals and the other engineering officials of the Canal Zone estimate that it will cost $36,394,000 to complete the work on the Panama Canal.

November 8.—A caucus of Democratic Senators is called to end a deadlock of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

November 10.—Dudley Field Malone is nominated by the President to succeed Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel as Collector of the Port at New York.

November 12.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus decides to give the Committee on Banking and Currency an extension of time to report on the Glass-Owen Bill.

GENERAL

November 7.—The strike of the employees of the Indianapolis Traction Company is settled through the efforts of Governor Ralston.

Dr. Charles McBurney, first great authority on appendicitis, dies in Brookline, Mass.

November 8.—Striking miners ambush and kill three guards and two strike-breakers at Laveta, Colo.

November 9.—A heavy snowstorm strikes Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, and Michigan. A hurricane on Lake Erie wrecks several ships and more than sixty lives are lost. Damage to property in Cleveland is estimated at $2,000,000.

November 10.—The New Jersey Supreme Court reverses the Paterson Recorder's Court which sentenced William D. Haywood, Carlo Tresca, and Adolph Lessig, I. W. W. leaders, to six months' imprisonment for disorderly conduct. The Supreme Court says that the evidence shows that the defendants were marching in the streets in a peaceable manner, and that they are not guilty of disorderly conduct merely because a crowd of strikers followed them.

The Vice Committee of the International Purity Congress, at Minneapolis, presents a report holding the problem novel to be the chief cause of immorality in this country.

The corn crop in this country for 1912 is valued by the Department of Agriculture at $1,741,353,019, the most valuable ever produced in the history of the world.

November 11.—Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, submits to the United States Good Roads Association in convention at St. Louis a bill which he plans to introduce at the next session of Congress, to appropriate $25,000,000 as Federal aid for road-building.

Remote.—OLD GENTLEMAN—"And so your name is Hooligan? Are you any relation to Tom Hooligan?"

HOOLIGAN—"Very distant. I wuz me mother's first child an' Tim wuz the twelfth."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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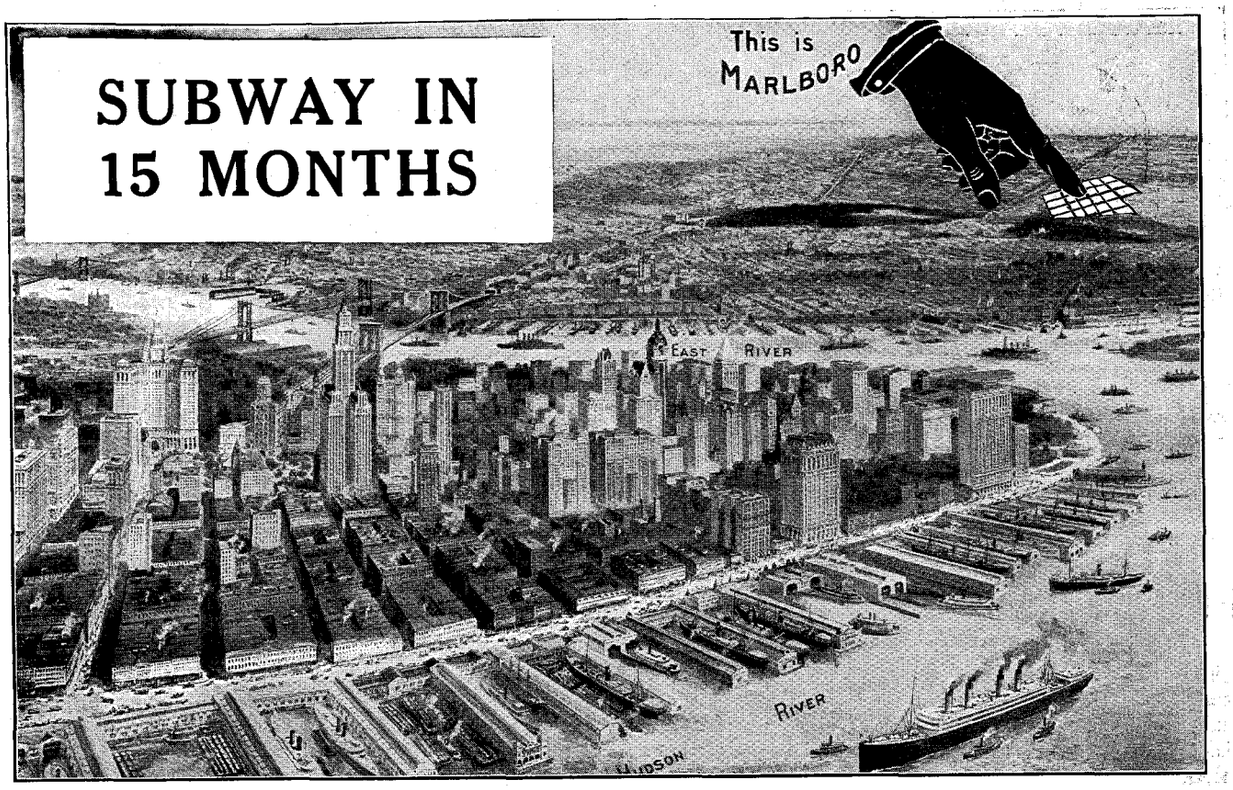

Finding Money in New York City

Have you $10.00?—Can you save $10.00 a month? If so, write today and we will show you how in our opinion you can pick up $1,500 or more.

On September 30th the New York Municipal Railway Corporation entered into a guaranteed contract to have within 17 months a magnificent subway completed from the heart of Manhattan Island to within four minutes' walk of 25 lots that we can sell for $1,390 each, with others at higher prices.

Nearly two months have elapsed since the contract was signed—so that in 15 months from now you should be able to go from these lots to Canal Street in less than twenty minutes. In 15 months New York's teeming population will pour over this property, and each lot will become the abiding place of three, six or more families.

Out of 2918 lots—the original number in Marlboro—25 are all that are left at the above figures. The balance range as high as $4,000 each, and if you saw them you probably could not tell the difference between one and the other, although admittedly the difference is there.

This is the last advertisement on Marlboro that will ever be published in The Literary Digest. All lots left will be sold at much higher prices than these quoted, and practically all of them are reserved for local builders. It is a curious thing, but we usually sell only our cheapest lots through advertising.

It is your last chance on instalments to get next to this, the first subway to be finished under the $337,000,000 program on which New York City has embarked. In five years these lots should bring $3,000 or more each, and at that time you will only have invested in instalments about $700.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Come to New York at any time within 90 days after date of your purchase; visit our properties with our representative; keep what you have if you think it is the best bargain in our $10,000,000 holdings; change it for any other lot if you will, or go to our cashier's desk and get back every dollar you have paid us if you are not satisfied with any of our lots.

FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK

We want every customer to visit New York and inspect his purchase, and we therefore make the following offer, viz.: We will allow your entire railroad fare to New York City and return, not to exceed $36, crediting the full amount on your purchase. We only require that your inspection be made with our representative and within one year from date of purchase.

Now, won't you write today, and let us tell you more of the wonderful story of the profits our customers have made and are making in New York City real estate?

Or, better still, send $10 and we will make the best selection from the lots remaining unsold.

Wood, Harmon & Co.
Dept. M 3
261 Broadway, New York

Our References

We have been in business for twenty-five years and are considered the largest real estate concern in the world. We refer you to your own bank or any commercial agency regarding our financial standing and reputation.

COUPON: Sign, detach and mail

Messrs. WOOD, HARMON & CO.
Dept. M 3, 261 Broadway, New York

Please send particulars of your lots along the New Subways at $1,390 each.

Name.....

Address.....

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Tee Up! Smoke Up!

AS satisfying as the sounding smack of the perfect drive, is the open-air relish of the perfect smoke—Tuxedo. Both go together, too. When you grab your bag and start for the links, grab up your tin of Tuxedo and take it along.

"*Follow through*" the snappy afternoon with Tuxedo. Put Tuxedo in your pipe and you will "*put*" the best. And at "the nineteenth hole" rest up and relax with a good, solid smoke of Tuxedo. That's the advice of good golfers everywhere.

Next time you want added flavor, zest and enjoyment to your game, try the Famous Green Tin with America's favorite tobacco in it. When you get to *that* green, the going's good.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Pipe Tobacco

When hundreds of men of national repute say frankly and emphatically that Tuxedo is by far the most satisfactory tobacco made—and naturally they have tried the others—one thing is *certain:* It's worth *your* while to *try* Tuxedo.

Especially is it worth your while if a sensitive tongue prevents pipe smoking. Tuxedo positively *cannot bite*—not even if you smoke pipeful after pipeful, as many as you can crowd into a day or a week.

Tuxedo is made of only the finest, choicest selected leaves of perfectly aged Burley tobacco. It is made by the original "Tuxedo Process" which removes *every trace* of *bite* and *sting* and develops *all* the wonderful mildness, fragrance and flavor of the Burley leaf in a way that no other brand of tobacco has ever successfully imitated.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c **Convenient pouch, *innerlined* with moisture-proof paper 5c**

In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

Illustrations are about one-half size of real packages.

SAMPLE TUXEDO FREE—

Send us 2c in stamps for postage and we will mail you prepaid a souvenir tin of TUXEDO tobacco to any point in the United States. Address

TUXEDO DEPARTMENT
Drawer S
Jersey City, N. J.

J. J. McDERMOTT

J. J. McDermott, Professional, Country Club of Atlantic City, N. J., National Open Champion, 1911 to 1913, second in 1910, known as the famous "Home-bred" Champion, says:

"*Pipe smoking gives added pleasure to a golfer when the pipe is filled with Tuxedo. Tuxedo provides more keen enjoyment than any other tobacco I know.*"

J. J. McDermott

ALEX. ROSS

Alex. Ross, Professional, Brae Burn Country Club, Auburndale, Mass., Open Champion of Massachusetts six times, National Open Champion 1907, says:

"*Tuxedo, cool and mild, is essentially the smoke that satisfies. Many of my fellow golfers agree with me in giving preference to Tuxedo.*"

Alexander Ross

ALEX CAMPBELL

Alex Campbell, Professional, The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., second in Massachusetts Open Championship in 1906 and 1908, says:

"*I am always glad to speak a good word for Tuxedo tobacco. Constant use of it only serves to make it better liked. Its fragrant, soothing flavor makes it the choice of many golfers.*"

Alex Campbell

WILLIAM H. POTTS

William H. Potts, Professional, Apawamis Club, Rye, N.Y., well-known instructor and player, says:

"*The absolute purity and mild fragrance of Tuxedo make a great hit among golfers. I'm for Tuxedo.*"

Wm. H. Potts

TOM VARDON

Tom Vardon, Professional, Onwentsia Club, second in British Open Championship, 1903; second in French Open Championship, 1906, says:

"*Tuxedo is an agreeable companion to the golfer. We are old friends.*"

J. Vardon

JACK HOBENS

Jack Hobens, Professional at the Englewood Country Club, N. J.; Metropolitan Open Champion, 1908, and second in 1911, says:

"*I smoke Tuxedo tobacco because it suits me, and I have no desire to change. The best is always good enough for me. Tuxedo is the golfer's smoke.*"

John Hobens

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